

THE  
SPANISH  
GRAMMAR.

OR,  
An Entrance to the vnderstanding  
of the Spanish Tongue.

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By that late worthy I. o. SANFORD,  
sometimes Fellow of Magdalen Col-  
ledge in Oxon.

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Quintilianus Lib. 1. Cap. 4.

Grammatica plus habeat operis, quam ostentationis;  
Plus in recessu, quam fronte promittit.

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SPECTATÆ VIRTU-  
TIS ET ERVDITIONIS VIRO,  
AC PRAEFECTO SVO MVLTIS  
NOMINIBVS COLENDØ, DO-  
MINO DOCTORI LANGTONO,  
COLLEGII BEATÆ MARIAE  
MAGDALENE APVD OX-  
ONIENSES DIGNISSIMO.  
PRÆSIDI.

JOHANNES SANFORDVS HISPA-  
NICAM HANC SVAM GRAMMA-  
TICAM, NVNC ITERVM DIS-  
CESSVRVS, NVNC VPAT,  
ET IN CLIENTELAM  
TRADIT.



Rules for the pronunciation  
of the Spanish.

CHAP. I.

aa		ee, as in the word speed	oo, as in the word Moone	
A	E	j	O	V
* ba	be	bee	bo	bow
Ba	Be	Bi	Bo	Bu
Da	De	Dee	Do	Dow
Ca	Ce	Ci	Co	Cu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
* Tha oꝫ	The oꝫ	Thêe oꝫ	Tho oꝫ	Thow oꝫ
Dha	Dbe	Dhêe	Dho	Dhôw
Da	De	Di	Do	Du
	She	Shêe		
Ga	Ge	Gi	Go	Gu
	as in the word guest	as in the word or guessing guide		
Gua	Guc	Gui		
sha	she	shêe	sho	shôw
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
lia	lie	lii	lio	liow
lla	lle	lli	lio	llu
ña	ñe	ñi	ño	ñu
	Re	Ree		
Qua	Que	Qui		
Sha	She	Shêe	Sho	Shôw
Xa	Xe	Xi	Xo	Xu

\* This sound is  
ordinarily in the  
middle syllables  
of words, as Pa-  
latra a word, pro-  
nounce it Palau-  
ra, excepting  
some that come  
from the Latin,  
as Liberalidad,  
Nombre a name.

Cerilla.

\* This sound is  
chiefly in the  
middle syllables,  
and in the end of  
words, remem-  
bering also that th  
must be sounded  
as in this or that  
or them, and not  
as in think or  
thank.

ñ Called nida.

Note that these syllables *ge*, *gi*, as also all others that are written with the letter *x*, or the long *j* consonant, which the Spaniards call *lbeta*, are pronounced alike; which is a sound very harsh and hard for Englishmen to utter, neither can we by letters fitly represent this deepe and strong aspiration, which must bee learned by the help of some man experienced in the language; the neerest way which is used to expresse it, is, that it bee sounded as *þ*, as *quexar* to complaine, like *quesbar*; *Ojo* an eye, as *Oþo*, *Hijo* a sonne, as *hiþo*, *gemir* to groane, as *þemir*.

For the better understanding of the former Table, and to facilitate the studious, I will subjoyne a few Rules more particular.

The force and sound of the vowels is formerly deliuered, where further you may note, that *i* vowel is seldome found in the beginning of words, but *y* is put instead of it, as *ymagen*, and *yglézia*, rather then *imagen*, *iglesia*, faith *Miranda*.

The Spaniards doe with a kinde of wantonnesse so confound the sound of *B* with *V*, that it is hard to determine when and in what words it should retaine its owne power of a labiall letter. Whence it is that they doe not onely pronounce, but doe also promiscuously write the one for the other, faith *John Miranda*, fol. 353. as *trabajo* or *travajo* labour, travell; *Abcja* or *Atcja* a Bee, *Boto* or *Voto* a vow. Which gaue iust cause of laughter at that Spaniard, who being in conuerstation with a French Lady, and minding to commend her children for faire, sayd vnto her, vsing his Spanish liberty in pronouncing the French, *Madame vous avez des veaux enfans*; telling her that shee had calues to her children; instead of saying *beaux enfans*, faire children: Neither can I well iustifie him who wrote *Beneficio* for *Beneficio*. The generall rule then which is usually deliuered, is, that it alwayes hath its proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Boso* a foole.

*Ca*, *co*, *ch*, are pronounced as in English. But *Ce* and *Ci*, and

and all syllables that haue *c* with a dash, which they call *Cerilla*, are pronounced like *s* or *z*, or *tz*, as *capato* a shooe, *carga* a bush, *azucar* sugar, *azafra* saffron, which are also written with *z*, *zapato*, *zarza*, &c.

*D* hath his proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Dámina* a gift, except *Dios* God, *Donde* and *Adonde* where: which are sounded as if they were written *Dhios*, *dhondhe*. But in the end and middle syllables it is alwayes pronounced as *th* in the word *then*, as is aboue said in the Table, as *Cordero* a Lambe, *Ciudad* a City: read it *Ciuebath*, &c. except some words that come from the Latine, as *Prudente*, *Blando*, soft.

*Ga*, *go*, *gu*, and *gua* are pronounced as in English, *gall*, *gold*, *gull*. But in *gue* and *gui*, *u* is left out, and are sounded as the first syllables of *gelding* and *gining*. So pronounce *guerra* warre, as *gberra*, *Guia* as our English words guide. From which rule are excepted by all Grammarians these words following.

*Aguelo* which is also written *Abuelo* a Grandfather.

*Aguero* a Soothsayer.

*garaguëles* and *carahuëles* great Gasgoine hose.

*Cigueña* a stroke.

*Deguëllo* from *Degollar* to behead.

*Guero*, as *huero* *guero* an addle egge.

*Garguero* or *garganero* the weasand or windpipe.

*Halaguëño* fawning, or cockering, flattering.

*Hoguero*, and *Hogar*, an harth to make fire on.

*Pedigüeno* from *pedir*, an earnest suter, or wanton, as *petax* or *petalcius* in Latine from *poto*.

*Reguëllo* a belching, from *regoldar*.

*Siguënga* a Cities name.

*Sirguero* one that draweth, or toweth a boat, from *Sirga*, a towing roap or halser.

*Triguëro* a Sparrow that haunteth wheat, from *trigo* wheat.

*Verguënga* shame.

*Vnguënto* oyntment.

Also the Aorists of all verbs that end in *guar*, as *menguar* to

to diminish, *yo menguci* I diminished, *Fraguar* to harden or dry, *yo fragué*. *Enxagnar* to water, *yo enxagné*. Of the syllables *ge* or *gi*, it is before said vnder the Table, that they bee sounded, as written by the Spanish *Ibota*, in regard of which conformity they are also written the one for the other, as *Agéno*, or *Agjeno*, belonging to another man, *Magestad*, or *Magejefstad*: whence also it is, saith *Cesar Oudin*, that verbs whose Infinitives end in *ger*, in their present tense, change *g* into *j*, as *coger* to gather, *yo cojo*, I gather.

*H* in the beginning of many words is not prononced, as *hueco* hollow, *hueño* an egge: read it as if it were written *woco*, *weno*. Howbeit *Miranda*, fol. 365. giueth this rule, that those words which in Latine or Italian are written with *F*, being made Spanish by changing *F* into *H*; pronounce their *H*, *con gran fiafo* (as he speaketh) with a strong aspiration, as

*Hazer* from *Facere* to doe.

*Harina* from *Farina*, Meale.

*Hasta* from *Faba*, a Beane.

*Hembra* from *Femina*, the Female.

*Hice* from *Ficus*, a Figge.

*Hongo* from *Fungus*, a Mushroom.

*Horadar* from *Borare*, to boare a hole.

*Hollin* from *Fuligo*, soot of the Chimney.

*Habla* from *Fauella*, talke, speach.

*Halda*, or *Felda*, from the Italian *Falda*, the lap or skirt of a garment.

*Higada* from *Fegáto*, the Liver.

*Hibilla* from *Fibia*, a button, or clasp.

Notwithstanding, fol. 370. hee excepteth these words which come from the Latine, *Habilidad*, *Habito*, *Hombre*, *Humanidad*, *Honrra*, *Honesto*, *Hauer*, *Hano*, *Humildad*. Which because they doe not sound *H*, some do write them also without *H*. But *Miranda*'s judgement is, that it is better to write them with *H*, that their Etymologies may be knowne.

These from the Latine

*Ch* is pronounced as in English in the word *Chalke*, or *Cheese*; as *Chupar* to sucke, *Charco* a poole, or pond, *Chorro* a land-flood, *Choga* a cottage. Except those words that come from the Latine, as *Monarchia*, *Ierarchia*.

Of *j* consonant, or *Ibota*, wee haue spoken before vnder the Table: *I* vowel is sounded like our double *e* in these English words, *sleepe*, *Waeepe*.

Double *LL* is pronounced as if an *i* were written after it; yet so as it close into one syllable, as *lleno* full, as it were *lleno*, *llamar* to call, *llorar* to weepe, as it were, *llamar*, *llorar*. So likewise in the midst of a word, as *querelloso* full of complaints, like *koreliofo*. Except words that come from the Latine, as *illustre*, *excellente*, *Appollo*.

The letter *ñ*, *con una raya o coronita encima*, which weareth a little coronet on the head of it, as *Bartholomeus Gravius* speaketh, which *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 3, and *Miranda* fol. 380, call *n tilde*, or *n with a tittle*, is pronounced as wee sound the last syllable of *Spaniarde*, which wee make but of two syllables, or as if there were an *i* after the *n*, as *niño* a childe, reade it *niño*. The French and the Italian, doe sitly expresse it ic by their *gn*; as when the Spaniards say *Enseñar* to teach: the Italians say *Insegnaro*: the French *Enseigner*: And therefore some Spanish words comming from the Latine, doe still retaine *gn*, as *benigno*, *digno*. *Miranda* further obserueth, that most of the words which in Latine or Italian are written with double *n*, in Spanish are written and pronounced with *n tilde*, as *Pannus*, *Paño* cloth, *Annis*, *Año* a yeere, *Canna*, *Caña* a reed: So Italian, *Sonno*, or *Sogns*, sleepes, in Spanish, *Sueño*. *Danza*, in Spanish *Dueña*, a Mistresse.

*Que* and *Qui* are pronounced *Ke* or *Ki*, *Quemar* to burne, *Quirar* to take away, as *Kemar*, *Kitar*, except the word come from the Latine, for then it is sounded as it is written, as *Elegante*, *Delinquente*. So likewise the syllable *Qua*, as in *Quando*, *Quartao*, or *Quartago*, a little nayge.

R When it is doubled with the stronger sound, as *Carra a Cart*: with a stronger sound then *Caro dcere*. And therefore *Miranda* fol. 384. thinketh the writing of *Honra* with a double *r*, to be a wrong Orthography, because it is as well pronounced with a single *r*, *honra*, honour.

S is seldom found at the beginning of words with another Consonant, but hath usually *e* before it, as *Espiritu*, *Effero*, *Esciso*, from *Spiritus*, *Spero*, *Scribo*.

V is a Consonant when it is put before other vowels, as *Venir* to come, *Vista* the sight. It is a vowel when either it standeth before a Consonant, as *uno* one, *usovle*: or with other vowels maketh a Diphthong, as *uestro* yours, *predo* I can, *muela* the law-tooth. The sound of *v* vowel is like our double *o*, as *Buche* the maw of a beast, read it *Booche*.

X in words that come from the Latine, is pronounced, saith *Miranda*, as in Latine, or like *ss*, as *Exemplo*, *Examen*, *Experimentar*, *Extremo*. But in all other words it is pronounced like *sh* in English, or like the Italian *sei*, as *Enxugar* to dry, which in Italian is *Aciugare*. *Enxuto* dried, Ital. *Aciuto*: or like *Isheta*, (of which wee haue before spoken) as *Dexar* to leaue, *Dixo* said, like *Disso*, *Diso*, or *Dojo*: and therefore they are indifferently written the one for the other, as *Xarane*, or *Iarane*, syrup.

Xabon, or Iabon,  
Sope.

## CHAP.

Vowels  
with  
vowels  
begyn

## Of the Accidents of Vowels, and of Diphthongs.

## CHAP. II.

¶ Of the combination of Vowels with Consonants result syllables, and of syllables words.

1 *Crasis*, or a contraction, when two vowels are drowned into one; as *el* for *a el*, *del* for *de el*, *dunos* for *deunos*.

To vowels happen 2 accidents.

2 *Dieresis*, or a disjoining of vowels, a *Laünd* a Lute, for *Land*; *Ataünd* for *Atand* a Beere, or coffin, *a-y* there, to distinguish it from *ay* there is, or there are. *a-y* I heard, to difference it from *ay* to day.

3 *As*, which in pronunciation pawseth most upon the *a*, as we found a *faone*, or *faune*, or as the French pronounce their *Paon* a Peacocke, so sound *Quartao* a nag.

4 *Au*, which is sounded fully, inclining somewhat to *o*, as *una Iaula*, a birdcage, *Candilla* a Captaine or Leader, as wee pronounce *Paues-Crosse* for *Paules-Crosse*. Except these two *Laünd* a Lute, *Ataünd* a coffin for the dead: which diuide their vowels *La-nd*, *Ata-nd*, as is before said.

5 *Ie*, as *Miel Honey*, *Viento Wind*, *Infier-no Hell*.

6 *Iu*, as *Ciudad a City*, *ue*, as *fuego fire* *buico hollow*, *tuerto* one-eyed.

7 *ai*, as *ciuidad care*, *cuyado greiued*.

8 *Triphthongs*, in which three vowels close up into one sound, as *Bueyan Oxe*, *Bucytre* a Vulture.

An Entrance to the  
Of the Passions of words.

CHAP. III.

Generall, as common to all words, as the accent, of which in the next chapter.

1 *Symbolismus*, or a mutuall exchange of letters of the same organs in the writing of words; as when they write promiscuously *trabajo* or *trabaxo* travell; *tigeras*, *tijeras*, or *tixeras*. Sheeres or snuffers. *Cesar Oviam* fol. 2. where *B* & *V*, *G* *I*, & *X* are as *Grammarians* call them, *sortis littera*.

2 *Antistachen*, or change of one letter into another, as *R* into *L*, in the infinitive mood of Verbs; when any of these Affixes *Lo*, *Lo*, *La*, *Los*, *Las*, immediately follow, as *Dezille* for *Dezirle*, to tell him. *Adestralle* for *Adestrarle* to direct him. Howbeit *Miranda* is of opinion, fol. 378, that it is a more elegant kind of speaking, to vse the regular infinitives, *Dezirle*, *Adestrarle*, and doth counsell so to doe.

3 *Metathesis*, or a *Trajection*, or *Transposition* of letters, which cheifly happeneth to the second persons plural of the Imperative mood when an Affix is added, as *Dexalde* for *Dexadle*, leaue him, *Ponelde* for *Penedle*, put him, *Castigaldo* for *Castigadlo*, correct him. The same happeneth also to some Future tenses, as *Verne* for *Vendre*, I will come, *Ternè* for *Tendre*, I will hold.

4 *Apharesis*, which is the taking away of a letter from the beginning of words, as *norabuena* for *en hora buena*, luckily, in good time, *nora mala* for *en ora mala*, with a mischeife.

5 *Epenthesis*, which is the putting of a syllable into the midst of a word, as in the future tense of

The passions  
of words  
are either

2 Particular or specially incident to some words only, as

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of the Indicative mood, as when they say  
For 1 *Lastimare* *Lastimár*, lo, hé,  
2 *Lastimaras* *Lastimar*, lo, as, &c. as shall afterward be seene in the Syntax of Verbs.

6 *Syncope*, which is the taking away of a letter out of the midst of a word, as in the second person plurall of the future tense of the Subjunctive mood, as *si nviérdes* for *ndicrdes*, if you shall haue.

7 *Apocope*, which is the taking away of a letter from the end of a word, as of

D out of the second persons plurall of the Imperative, as *aparenos* for *parados*, stand away, so *veni* for *vermd*, &c.

Vnder this *Euphonia*, wee comprise also that compendious kinde of writing, and those abreviations which they vse in their Missiues, as I obserued in a written copy of the late Prescription against the Moores, in these particulars, where one letter or syllable is put to supply two offices, as *Poco aprobechado* for *ha aprobechado*, it hath little auayled. So, *el peligro yrreparable daño*, for *y yrreparable daño*. *Este es el remedio aquien conciencia*, for *aquien en conciencia*. And by this also they seek to auoid geminations of the same letter, to shun harshnesse: as *Soyo*, I am, for *Soy yo*. *Celestina* Act. 12. So the copulatiuey is turned into *e*, as *la ley e la justicia*, for *la ley y la justicia*. *Minshew*, Gram. fol. 73.

## Of the Accent.

## CHAP. III.

The Accent in Spanish, saith *Miranda*, fol. 391, is rather considered in regard of speech, then of writing: Howbeit I haue obserued that *Antonio Perez* in his *Pedagoges de Historia*, doth vsually accent the last syllables of the Aorist, as fol. 190, 191, *llegó, topó, dió, residió, refirió*. And some particles also for distinctions sake, as *Peró*: but, to difference it from *Pero a Pearc*. So *á* to, from *a* hec hath, *ó* or else, *o* the Aduerb of calling, *háziatoward, bazía* hec did, *ésta* this, *está* it is, *lastima* greife, *lastíma* hec greueth, *plática* talke, or *plática gente*, a practised people, *plática* hec talketh, *pérdida* losse, *perdida* the participle scem, lost.

## Accent of Nounes.

*Miranda*'s generall rule is fol. 392, that all words ending in a consonant, do for the most part accent the last syllable, as hereafter followeth: Except they come from the Latine: for such doe commonly retaine the Latine Accent, as *Cádico, Preusio, Obedientia*.

*D*, as *lealtad* loyalty, and by variation into the plurall, *lealtádes*. Adde hereunto the second person plurall of the imperative mood f verbs, as *amád loue yee, coméd eat yee*: which notwithstanding are commonly spoken without their *d*, as *amá, comé, veni*.

*L*, as *Arrabál* the Base-towne or Suburbes. Plur. *Arrabáles*: Except *árbol* a tree, *mármal* marble, *Cónsul*, *hábil* active, nimble, *débil* weak, *fértil* fruitfull, *frágil* fraile, *móbil* vnstaide, *ángel*, *apóstol*, *cárcel*, *christóval*, *Christopher*, *fácil*, *diffícil*,

The consonants in which words do end, are commonly these.

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## II

*diffícil, dócil, estéril, datil* a date fig, *estírcold* dung, *útil*: all which comining from the Latine, retaine the Latine accent: to which ad *mástel* or *mástil* a mast of a ship, and except *treból* trifoly, or three-leaved grasse, and *pestilencial*.

*N*, as *coraçon* the heart. Except these comming from the Latine, *cármén, crímen, ymagen, márgen, origén, virgen, oxámen, volumen, bicúmen, Esteman Steuen*: which in the plurall also say *órdenes*, not *ordenes*, which is from the verbe *ordénar*, to which adde *lóuen* a yong man, and except *Cameleón* a Camelion.

*R*, as all Infinitiues *amár, dezir*. Nounes also as *amór, pastór*, except *mártir*. Item *ámbar*, amber, *ánsar* a goose, *acíbar* the iuyce of Aloes, *áçúcar* sugar, *azúcar* braffe, *alcáçar* a fortresse, *nácar* the mother of Pearle, *tíbar* fine gold, *cáncer*, *carácter*, *lóor* praise, and proper names, as *Gáspár*.

*X*, as *carcax* a quicuer.

*Z*, as *rapáz, sagáz*. Except names of Families, *nomi dí casate*, as *Miranda* calleth them, which alwayes accent the first, as *Díaz* or *Díez*, i. *hijo de Diego*, the sonne of Iames. So *Alvarez*, sonne of Aluaro. *Nuñez, Pérez, Suárez, Gómez, Sánchez, Martínez, Ródriuez, Bénitez, Sáez, Lánez*.

*S*, as *Diós* God, *An* a Anniseed, except *Adínes* Barbery dogs, *adiuas* the Iquincy.

## The Accent of Nounes ending in a vowel.

*A*, which commonly accent the penultime, that is, the last sauing one, as *Alcañá la* the Kings Subsidy, *Locúra* Foolishnesse, *Cordúra* Widdome. Some few accent the antepenultima, as *Alcándara* a perch for an Hawke, *Alcánta-*

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ra a bridge, *albóndiga*, a Merchants ware-house, *Dádiva* a gift, *pérdida* losse, to distinguish it from *perdida*, the foun. of *perdido* lost. *Lástima* greife, *lastima* he hurteth, *plática* talke, as before was mentioned.

2

Nownes  
which end  
in a vowel  
doe com-  
monly end  
either in

IA, of  
which  
some ac-  
cent the.

3 E, which commonly haue their accent in the last syllable saue one, as *azýte* oyle, *aféyte* wemens painting, *deleyte* delight, *báyle* a dance, *Fráyle* a Fryer.

4 I, which are onely two, *marauedia* a small peece of Spanish coine, *gauicami* the seeling of an house.

5

O, of  
which  
some end  
in

Co, which commonly accent the antepenultima, as comming the most part from the Latine, as *Fíjico*, *Flemático*, *Colírico*, *Músico*, *Síndico* a Judge : *magnífico* : but the verbe *magnífico* I magnifie, accenteth the penultima, except the diminutives in *co*, or in any other termination, as *bonico*, or *bonito* pretty, *chiquito*, *chi-  
quítico*, *chiquillo* pretiy little, *asñito*, or *asñillo* a little Ass. So *moquélo* a little

Pen-  
ultima,  
and  
they are  
either

1 Properly Spanish, as *Al-  
cancia* an earthen mony-  
box, *porfia* contention, *a-  
legria* cheerefulness.

2 Or deriued from the  
Greek, as *Academia*, *Filo-  
sosía*, *fantasía*, *Policia*, except  
*Blasfemía*.

2 Antepenultima, as those which comming from the Latine, retayne the Latine accent, as *ausencia*, *clemén-  
cia*, *dolencia*, *escória* the drosse of me-  
tall. *Efficacia*, *glória*, *rábia*, &c.

IO, of  
which  
words,

Some accent the penultima, as *almedrío* free-  
will, *defasío* a challenge or defiance, *hastío*  
a loathing, *Indio* a Iew, *nauio* ship, *poderío* pow-  
er, *rocio* the dew, *Señorio* Lordship.

Some accent the antepenultima, as *adúlté-  
rio*, *agráño* greife, wrong, *Almario* an Armo-  
ry, *adnersário*, *Boticáro* an Apothecary, *Bárrio*  
a Ward or Street in a City, *Páris* a square Court,  
*menosprécio* contempt, *contrário*, *précio*, *palácio* :  
to which adde *hígado* the liuer, *júzgio* iudg-  
ment.

## Accent of Verbs.

The accent of Verbs is fully and exactly set downe  
in the Table ouer euery person, whither wee referre the  
Reader.

For some particular tenses these rules are deliuered.

*Miranda* fol. 376. and 403. giueth this good rule, that  
all irregular Aorists of verbs in euery coniugation, accent  
the penultima, as *háme* I had, *hámo* he had. *So túne*, *píde*,  
*bíze*, *díxe*, *tráxe*, *píse*, *vine*. But all regulars accent the last,  
as *ame* I loued, *amó* he loued : so *crey*, *creyó*, *pedí*, *pedéste*,  
*pedió*, *perdi*, *perdiste*, *perdió*.

The preterimperfect in all moods is penacute in the  
singular

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little boy, *negeçuelo* a little foole.

*Lo*, which accent the antepenult, as *caberná-  
culo*, *báculo*, *ostáculo*.

*Mo*, accent the antepenult, and are for the  
most part superlatives, as *beníssimo*, &c.

*No*, is penacute, as *moreño* blackish. Except  
*cárdeno* black and blew.

*Ro*, which for the most part accent the pen-  
ultima, as *Roméro* a Pilgrime, *Hernéro* a sieve,  
*Hornéro* one that setteth bread into the ouen,  
*Sacristáno*.

Some accent the penultima, as *almedrío* free-  
will, *defasío* a challenge or defiance, *hastío*  
a loathing, *Indio* a Iew, *nauio* ship, *poderío* pow-  
er, *rocio* the dew, *Señorio* Lordship.

Some accent the antepenultima, as *adúlté-  
rio*, *agráño* greife, wrong, *Almario* an Armo-  
ry, *adnersário*, *Boticáro* an Apothecary, *Bárrio*  
a Ward or Street in a City, *Páris* a square Court,  
*menosprécio* contempt, *contrário*, *précio*, *palácio* :  
to which adde *hígado* the liuer, *júzgio* iudg-  
ment.

singular, and third person plurall, and antepenacute in the first and second plurall, as *amáua*, *amáuas*, *amáua*, *plu. amáuamos*, *amáuades*, *amáuan*. So *amáisse*, *amáisses*, *amáisse*, *amáissemos*, *amáissesdes*, *amáissen*.

The Future of the Indicatiue accenteth the last syllable in the third person singular, and second and third plurall, as *amaré*, *amarás*, *amará*, *amarémos*, *amaréys*, *amarán*. But the Future of the Subiunctiue accenteth the last sauing one in the same persons, as *amáre*, *amáres*, *amáre*, *amáremos*, *amáredes*, *amáredes*, *amáren*.

### Accent of Aduerbs.

Aduerbs in *a* and *i* accent the last, as *acá* hither, *allá*, *acullá* thither, *qaciá* peraduenture, *aqui* here, *ay allí* there. Aduerbs ending in a consonant, some accent the last, as *atranés* and *atroué*, *después*, *jawás*. Some are penacute, as *ántes*, *debríces*, *agátas*, *léxos*, *ensónces*.

### Of Nonnes.

### CHAP. V.

Nonnes doe not vary their cases by finall terminations, as in Latine, *musa*, *muse*, *musam*, &c. but by certaine Prefixes, and they are either Articles, or Particles.

1 Articles, by which the names of things are vttered in the nominatiue cases, and which serue to distinguish their genders, and they are either.

Enunciatiues answering to our Article, *a*, or *an*, as *vn hombre* a man, *una muger* a woman, and in the plurall *unos*, *unas*, as *Miranda* fol. 80 saith, *unos hidalgos to maron por la mano a vas mugeres*, certaine gentlemen took certaine gentlewomen by the hand.

Demonstratiues, answering to our Article *the*, as *el* for the masculine, *el hombre* the man; *la* for the feminine, as *la muger* the woman; *lo* for the neuter. Plural. *los*, *las*.

2 Parti-

2 Particles serue to forme the oblique cases, as *De* to the Genitiue case, *A* to the Datiue most properly; but yet it is the signe also very often of the Accusatiue case. Howbeit *Miranda* will not haue such words to bee of the Accusatiue case: but rather saith, that they follow words which gourne a Datiue case, as in the former example, *Tomar por la mano a unas mugeres*.

Articles are declined by the helpe of the Particles, and Nounes both by Articles and Particles, as first of Articles.

Nom. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.	Plural.	{ Los. De Los. A Los. A Los. Los. De Los.
Gen. <i>del</i> of the, neut. <i>de lo</i> of it.		
Dat. <i>al</i> to the, neut. <i>a lo</i> to it.		
Accusat. <i>a el</i> , <i>al</i> , the, neut. <i>a lo</i> it.		
Vocat. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.		

So likewise the fœminine *la*, Genit. *de la*, Dat. *a la*, &c.

Plural. *las*, *de las*, *a las*, &c.

In like manner decline *vno* one, Genit. *de vno* of one, Dat. *a vno* to one, &c. Plural. *unos*, *de unos*, &c.

Fœminine *vna*, *de vna*, *a vna*. Plural. *vnas*, *de vnas*, &c.

Nonnes are thus declined with Articles and Particles.

Nom. <i>el maestro</i> the master.	Plural.	{ Los maestros the masters. De los maestros, of the masters, &c.
Gen. <i>del maestro</i> of the master.		
Dat. <i>al maestro</i> to the master, or <i>para el maestro</i> for the master.		
Accusat. <i>a el maestro</i> the master.		
Vocat. like the nominatiue.		

So likewise the fœminine *la muger* the woman, *de la muger*, &c.

Particular

An Entrance to the  
Particular Rules for the use of  
Articles.

1 Articles serue only to Nownes appellatiues, or common names, as *el libre* the booke, *la cámara* the chamber. And not to proper names, nor yet to the name *Dios*, which is a proper name, because God is onely one, vniuersallome Epithete bee ioyned with it, as *el Dios todo poderoso*, the God almighty ; or that it bee vsed by way of excellency, as *el Dios de Izrael*, the God of Israel, or for difference and distinctions sake, as *el Dios de los Gentiles*, the God of the Heathen. Proper names and Pronounes are declined onely with Particles, as *Pedro*, *de Pedro*, *a Pedro*, &c. So *yo*, *de mi*, *a mi*, as hereafter in the Pronouine.

2 *El* is the proper Article to Nounes masculines, whether they beginne with a vowel or a consonant, as *el canallo* the horse, *el ojo* the eye. Howbeit *Miranda* fol. 16. obserueth that it is vsed before these words which are of the femininē gender, as *el ayada* the spade, *el abeja*, the Bee, *el adárgo* the target, *el aguja* the needle, *el agua*, the water, *el ála* the wing, *el áma* the nurse, *el alma* the soule, *el appárençia* the appearance, *el Arca* the Arke, *el asa* the handle, *el ayuda* the help : wee may also say *la agua la alma* : but it is to be pronounced as if there were but one *a*, as *l' agua*, *l' alma*, as if there were an Apostrophus, though the Spaniards doe seldome or never write the Apostrophus, which the French vsually doe, and sometimes the Italians also.

*Lo* answereth to our word *it*, and serueth to nounes neuters ; such as are adiectiues, when they are made substantiues, as *logordo del venado*, the fat of venison, as also in these and the like speeches, *siendo vero como lo es*, it being true as it is, *todo quanto dixerés lo creerá*, he will beleue whatsoeuer you say.

4 *El* and *La* when they are Affixes in the end of verbs, then

## Spanish Tongue.

then is *el* turned into *le* or *lo*, as *digate* tell him, *Vamos a visitarle*, or *visitarlo* let vs goe to visite him : *vamos a verla* let vs goe see her. So *les* for the plurall, as *contentarles* to content them. So is *le* also put before verbs, as *le vino a la memoria* it came to his minde, *de la alma le salio* it came from his very soule.

5 When a question is asked, *Le* is many times put after these two words, *que* and *se*, as *que se le da a el*? what care you for that ? *que se le quiere*? what is your pleasure ? *se se le el moço*? is your boy gone away ? And this is not done for any necessity, for they may as well say, *que se os da a vos*? But after a more ciuill and mannelly kinde of speech they speake, and say, *que se le da a el*? what is that to you ?

And here is to be noted, that because *voz* is held a base and abiect terme in Spanish, euen as thou in English, and *vuesa merced* (which they pronounce also *vuesasted*, and signifieth *your worshippe*, *your fawour*, or *gentlenesse*) is thought too high a title of compellation, to bee giuen to men of all conditions ; therefore they haue diuised this third manner of speaking, as a middle between both ; by putting *el* or *lo* before the third person singular of verbs : as *si el quiere hacer lo*, if you will doe it : for *si vos querereys* : *que lo dixo*? for *que vos dixes*? what sayd hee to you ? This rule is deliuedred by *John Miranda*, fol. 18, by *Cesar Ondin*, fol. 7. And wee further obserue out of *John Huart* in his *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 204, that the Spaniards are herein more obseruant of due respect then the Italians, who apply the stile of *Signoria* to men of all sorts, which the Spaniards giue onely to men of quality, and high place and eminency. Hitherto belong these and the like speeches, as when they aske, *es éste cuchillo el suyo*? is this your knife ? instead of saying, *vuestro*. For they hold it good manners saith *Miranda*, fol. 103. though they speake to an inferiour, to say *el* rather than *vos*, and *el suyo*, rather than *vuestro*. But when equals speak together, they rather say, *vuesa merced* than *el*, and *cuchillo de vuesa merced*, rather than *el suyo*.

## Of the Numbers of Nounes.

The plurall number is formed from the singular by adding *s*, as *palabra* a word, *palabras* words. But words that end in a consonant forme the plurall by adding *es*, as *ciudad ciudades* a city. So do also these words which end in a vowel, as *Rey* a King, *Reyes*; *ley* a law, *leyes*; *fé* faith, *feés*; *buey* an oxe, *bueyes*.

Nounes in *x*, saith *Miranda* fol. 48, make their plurall by *ges*, as *relox* a clocke, *reloges*; *carcax* a quier, *carcages*.

The Infinitiues also of verbs, when they are vised for Nounes Substantiues, they forme a plurall number, as *el plazér* pleasure, *plazéres*; *el pesár* greife, *pesares*: *Miranda* fol. 47.

## Genders of Nounes.

Adiectiues ending in *e* or *l*, are of the common of two Gender, as *hombre dócil*, *mujer fácil*, *moço inocente*, *moça impudente*. Adiectiues in *o* make the fœminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *bueno buena*.

Substantiues  
masculines in

To the masculine gender  
belong all  
Nounes end-  
ing in

1 Or make their fœminine by adding *a*, as *habladór* a talker, *habladóra* a she talker.

2 O make their fœminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *Snégro* a father in law, *Snégra* a mother in law.

1 *L*, as *Cardinal* a Cardinal, *cardenal* the print of a stripe in the flesh. Except *la cárcel* the prison, *la piel* the skinne, *la canal* the channell, *la equinoctial*, *la mara* a battell by sea, *la hiel* gall, *la sal* salt.

2 *O*, as *el cardo* the thistle, except *la mano* the hand.

3 *R*, *el paster* the shepheard.

Fœmi-

Fœminines  
are all words  
ending in

1 *A*, as *la manteiga* butter. Except *Poeta*, *Profeta*, and others comming from the Latine.

2 *D*, as *majestad* maiesty.

3 *ion*, as *deliberación*. But words ending in *on*, are for the most part masculines, as *el abanón* a Steele to strike fire. *almidón* starch.

I The names of trees are vsually of the masculine gender, but the fruits are of the feminine, as

*El peral* the peare tree. *La péra* the peare. But *el péro* signifying a kinde of sowre apple tree, and the fruit of it, is of the masculine gender.

*El ciruelo* the plum tree, *la ciruelo* the plum.

*El cerezo* the cherry tree, *la cereza*.

*El naranjo* the orange tree, *la naranja*.

*El manzano* the apple tree, *la manzana*.

*El campano* the pippin tree, *la campana*.

*El nogal* the walnut tree, *la noguera*, &c.

2 Contrariwise in these words the trees are of the feminine gender, and the fruits of the masculine, as

*El bigo* the fig, *la biguera* the fig tree.

*El daesil* the date, *la palma* the date tree.

*El racimo* the cluster of grapes, *la parra*, or *la vid*, the vine.

3 But in these both the trees and fruits are both masculines, as

*El membrillo* the quince, and the quince tree.

*El limon* the lemmone, and the lemmone tree.

*El alméchigo*, and *el almarcón* the apricocke tree, and fruit.

## Comparisons.

The Comparatiue is formed by *mas*, the Superlatiue by *muy*, or *el mas*, or by *issimo*, as *hermoso* fayre, *mas hermoso* fayrer, *muy hermoso* very fayre, or *el hermosissimo*, or *el mas hermoso*, the most fayre, or fayrest, and in these

superlatives they follow the Latines, as *humilissimo*, *terribilissimo*. Except these which are irregular.

*Bueno* good, *mejor* better, *muy bueno* or *bonissimo* very good or best.

*Malo* ill, *peor* worse, *muy malo*, or *el mas malo* the worst.

*Grande* great, *mayer* bigger, *muy grande*, or *grandissimo* greatest.

*Chico* little, *menor* less, *muy chico* very little.

*Mucho* much, *mas* more, *muy mucho* or *muchissimo* very much.

*Poco* little, *menos* less, *muy poco* or *pequissimo* very little.

### Derivatives.

1 Some are of Townes and Countries, as *el Arragoner* a man of the Kingdome of Aragon. *Andaluz* a man of Andalusia, *un Ingles*, *Escocés*, *Francés*, an English, Scot, French, *conce* an his countriman, *Gallego* a man of Gallicia.

2 Diminutives ending in *ito*, *ito*, *illo*, *ito*, *ito*, *irrito*, and they doe either

2 Or else they bee words of dalliance, as *venaca*, *Iuanico*, *loquillo*, *bovillo*, come hither little John, little fot, or foole;

3 Some signify excessie, which for the most part end in *ado* or *azo*, as *papudo* one that hath a great throat, *barbudo* one that hath a great beard, *redillazo* a great blow with the knee,

*jarrazo*

Of nouns  
Derivatives.

*jarrazo* a great blow with a pot, *perrazo* a blow with a club.

4 Some signify dignity, which end in *azgo*, or *adgo*, as *mayorazgo*, eldership, or the dignity of the first borne, *Papadgo* the Popedome, *Cardenaladgo* the Cardinalship, *Alferadgo* the place of an *Alferez* or Ensigne-bearer, *Deanadgo* a Deanry.

### Of Pronounes.

### CHAP. VI.

*yo* I.

*Tu* thou.

*Se* himself.

*Aquel* or *el* he.

*Este* this man, or *estro*, or *aquefro*.

*Esa* that man, or *estro*.

*Que* who or which.

*El qual* he which.

*Quien* who, *Que* what, *Qual* whether, or what a

one. *Cuyo* whose.

*Mi* or *me*, *scm.* *mis* mine.

*Tu* or *tuyo*, *scm.* *tuya* thine;

*Si* or *suyo*, *scm.* *suya* his.

*Nuestro*, *scm.* *nuestra* ours.

*Vuestro*, *scm.* *vuestra* yours.

*Nosotros* or *nos* we.

*scm.* *nosotras*.

*Plural* *De nosotros* of vs.

*A nosotros* to vs, &c.

*Nomi*.

*yo* I.

*Gen.* *de mi* of me.

*To* *Dat.* *a mi* to me.

*Accusat.* *me* me.

*Abl.* *desi* from me.

*Nomi*.

*D 3*

Nom. *tu* thou.  
Gen. *de ti* of thee.  
*Tu* Dat. *at* to thee.  
Accusat. *te* thee.  
Ablat. *de ti* from thee.

*vosotros* or *vos* you  
Plural. *trás, de vosotros* of  
you, &c.

Nominatiuo caret.

Ge. *de si* of himselfe or herselfe.Se Dat. *a si* to himselfe.Accusat. *se* himselfe.Ablat. *de si* from himselfe.

The same cases serue  
also to the plurall num-  
ber, as *de si* of them-  
selues, *a si* to them-  
selues, &c.

Note that *yo, tu, se, nos* and *vos*, serue to both genders, as  
*yo*, both for the man or the woman, &c.

Nom. *el* that man, fem. *ella* that woman, neut. *ello*  
that.

Gen. *del* of him, *della* of her, neut. *de lo* of it, or of  
that.

In the plurall it maketh *ellos*, whereby it differeth from  
the Article *el* which maketh *los*.

*El* is a Pronoune when it is put without a substan-  
tive, and answereth to our particle *hee*, with a substan-  
tive it answereth to our Article *the*, as *el hombre* the  
man.

In like manner is declined *quel, quella, quello*, plural.  
*quellos*.

Nom. *este* this man, fem. *esta* this woman, neut. *eso* this  
thing.

Genit. *Deste* of this man, &c.

In like manner is declined *aqueste* this man, and *esse* that  
man, *essa* that woman, *eso* that thing, as, *quien ha hecho eso?*  
who hath done that?

Note that the word *mismo* is ioyned to all the primitiues,  
as *yo mismo* I my selfe, *tu mismo* thou thy selfe, *el mismo* the  
same, *esse mismo* the very selfe same man.

As also the Particle *Quiera* is elegantly ioyned to these,  
*Quien, Qual, Que* or *Qui*, and to the Particles *Como, Don-*  
*de,*

El.

Aquel.

Ese.

Aqueste,  
Ese.

Mismo:

Quiera:

*de, as quienquiera whosoeuer, qualquiera* what man souer,  
*quequiero* what thing souer, as *qualquiera quo* *dize el con-*  
*trario* whosoeuer saith the contrary, *yo con quequiero me*  
*contento* I content my selfe with whosoeuer, *se contenta*  
*con qualquiera cosa* hee is content with any thing. *Como*  
*quiera* howsoever, *donde quiera* wheresouer, *si quiera* at the  
least wise.

*Que* is a Relatiue when it is put after these Pronounes, *Que.*  
*quel, el, qualquiera, or Nounes substantiues of what gen-*  
*der or number souer, as quel que, or el que* hee that, *qual-*  
*quiera que* whosoeuer he be that, *las mugeres que aman a Di-*  
*os* the women that loue God, *Di en el quinto maestro que*  
*fue un buldero, Lazarillo* fol. 98, I light upon my fist ma-  
ster, who was a seller of the Popes Buls.

Nom. *el qual* the which, fem. *la qual*, neut. *lo qual*, &c. *El qual.*  
Plural, *los quales, las quales*.

*Miranda* expresseth the Latine Relatiue *qui, que, quod*, in  
Spanish thus.

Nom. *quien qui*, fem. *que quize*, neut. *qual quod*. Quien.  
Gen. *de quien*, fem. *de que*, neut. *de qual*.

*Quien* and *cuyo* are also Relatiues or Indefinites, as *Di-*  
*os a quien ninguna cosa es escondida* God from whom nothing  
is hid, *hombre en quien Dios se ha señalado* a man in whom  
God hath shewed himselfe by some remarkable token.  
*Lazarillo, Venga cuyo es, y yo se lo dare* let him come whose  
it is, and I will give it him.

The Possessiue *mio* mine, is thus declined, masc. *mio*, fem.  
*mia*, neut. *el mio*, plural. *mios*, fem. *mias*. In like manner  
are declined *suyo, suyo, nuestro, nuestro*.

Note that these Possessiues *mi, tu, su*, and in the plurall  
*mis, tus, sus*, are alwayes put before their substantiues,  
as *mi cuchillo* my knife, *tu capa* thy cloake, *su caballo* his  
horse, *mis libros* my booke, &c. But *mio, tuyo, suyo*, are  
put after the substantive, as *esta casa es mia*, this house  
is mine ; or absolutely without a substantive, when they  
answere to the Interrogatiue *cuyo*, as *cuyo es este libro?*  
whose

whole booke is this? we canswere, *el mio, tuyo, suyo, not mi, tu, suyo*: *Cuya es essa casa?* whose house is that? *la suya*, his. They haue also a Genitius case elegantly ioyned with them, which seemeth to bee by a meere redundancy, as *su madre de Susillo Rufo Rufus* his mother. In *Salust.* fol. 21, *a su modo del* after his owne fashion. *Los Frayles van se a su Convento dellos the Fryars go to their owne Couent.*

## Of Verbs.

## CHAP. VII.

Verbs in  
the Spa-  
nish tong  
are either

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Personals, which are distinguished by persons, <i>yo, tu, aquel,</i> for the singular, <i>nos, vos, aquello</i> , in the plurall, and these are either | 1 Actiues, whose tenses are formed by the auxiliar verba <i>er</i> to haue.  |
|  | 2 Passiues, whose tenses are formed by the other auxiliar verbe <i>ser</i> to bee, and the participles of verbs.       |
| 2 Impersonals, which onely haue one person in every tense, and they are either   | 1 Actiues, as <i>llueve</i> it rayneth.  |
|  | 2 Passiues, by putting <i>se</i> before the third persons singular of verbs, as <i>se dice</i> it is said, or men say. |

The manner of coniugating the auxiliar verbes together with the severall coniugations of other verbes are set downe in the Table following. Of auxiliar verbes this

is further to be noted, that the verbe *ser* is vsually put for

*acostumbrar, yo te acostumbrado, &c.* And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latine verbs, as doe also the French, *assalo, manis*, in French *j'assise moi*.  
In

Referre this Table of the Conjugation of Verbs, to the 24. folio.

### Spanish Tongue.

is further to be noted, that the verbe tener is usually put for *aver*, as *yo no tengo nada* I have nothing, *yo tengo diablos*, *arriba* I have before said: So is *estar* put for *ser*, but with this difference faith *Miranda* fol. 140, that *ser* to be, decre-  
mineth the essence and substance of a thing, from whence it is called by the Grammarians, a verb substantiante, as *Socrates es un hombre* Socrates is a man: or else the quality, as *Vulcano oraculo* Vulcan was lame. Whereas *estar* doth pro-  
perly determine a thing to bee locally in some place, as *yo estoy en casa* I am at home, *estána esponces en Roma* I was then in Rome, *mi amo está en la plaza* my master is upon the  
market place.

### Of the Tenses,

They haue the same Tenses that the Latines haue, the Present Tense, whose signe is *Do*, the Preterimperfect, whose signe is *Did*, the Preterperfect, whose signe is *Have*, the plusquamperfect, whose signe is *Had*, the Future, whose signe is *Shall* or *Will*.

They have two Preterperfect tenses: one, *faith Barba-  
romus Granus*, which answereth to the Greek *Aorist*, be-  
cause it signifieth a thing done and past without determin-  
ing the time when, as *yo amo* I loued a while agoe, *yo a-  
mava* I went, *yo vine* I came: The other signifieth a thing  
done past with determination of the time, as *yo be comiso-  
ey venado* I haue eaten venison to day.

Some verbs there bee which are defective, because they have not all the Tenses springing from their owne roote or theme, but supply them by borrowing them from other verbs, or by circumlocution, as *Soles* in Spanish, *so suelo, su suelos, aquell suelo, plur. vos solereis, vos solereis, aquell suelen*. Imperfect, *yo solia, tu solias*. The preterperfect, and the other Tenses, it borroweth from *acostumbrar*, *yo te acostumbrado, &c.* And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latin verbs, as do also the French, *assoulo, manis*, in French *j'assoule, manis*.

E It

in Spanish *yo quisiera mas*. Valeo, in French *je me porte bien*; Spanish *yo me hallo bien dispuesto*. Non curo, in French, *il ne m'en chault*, Spanish *no se me da nada*. Non curas, *no se te da nada*. Non curat, *no se le da nada*.

Perfect verbs are they which constantly retaine the Characteristicall or Figuratiue letters of their theames: that is, the penultime vowel, or the last consonant that goeth before the final termination of their Infinitiues, as of *lastimár*, præsent. *yo lastímo*, Aorist *yo lastimé*, &c; which formatiue letters the imperfect verbs (which shall bee set downe according to their severall coniugations) doe often vary, as *Dezir* to lay, præs. *yo digo*, Imperfect. *yo dezia*, Aorist *yo dixe*, Fut. *yo dire*. *Colgar* to hang, præs. *yo cuelgo*.

For the forming of the Tenses, you must first finde out the three Tenses from which the rest are formed; to wit, the Præsent, the Aorist, and the Future of the Indicatiue moode, which when they bee irregular they shall bee set downe in their places among the Anomalaes of each Coniugation: but regularly they are thus formed; The Present Tense in every Coniugation is made by changing *ar*, *er*, *ir*, into *o*, as of *amar amo*, *creer creo*, *oyr oyo* & *oygo*.

From whose first person plurall is formed the Imperfect by changing *mos* into *va* in the first coniugation, and in the two other coniugations by changing *emos* and *imos* into *ia*, as *leemos leya*, *pedimos pedia*.

The Aorist in the first coniugation is formed from the first person of the present by changing *o* into *é*, as from *amo amé*. In the other coniugations from the first person of the Imperfect Tense, by taking away *a*, as of *leya*, *pedia*, Aorist *ley*, *pedi*, and from the Aorist come the first and second Imperfects of the Optatiue, and the Future of the Subiunctiue, as of *puere* the Aorist, commeth *pusdiesse*, *pusdiera*, and *pusdiere*. Of the Aorist *quise*, *quisiesse*, *quisiera*, *quisiere*. So in the first coniugation

The forming  
of Tenses.

Present.

Imperfect.

Aorist.

en from *lastime*, by changing *e* into *a*, *lastimasse*, *lastimára*, *lastimáre*.

The Future of the first coniugation is made from the third singular of the Present, by adding *re*, as of *lastima* *lastimare*: In the other two by adding *re* to the Infinitiues, as of *creer creeré*, *pedir pediré*, and from this Future commeth the third Imperfect of the Optatiue, as of *pediré*, *pediria*, *o podré*, *podriá*.

From the third person singular of the Present of the Indicatiue commeth the Imperative, and the Present of the Optatiue, as *lastima*, Imperat. *lastima*, Optat. *lastime*. Of *cree*, Imperat. *cree*, Optat. *creá*. Of *duerme*, Imperat. *duerme*, Optat. *duerma*.

Of the Paragoge that happeneth to the Future tense, as *lastimar* to be for *lastimare*, &c. Of the Metathesis and Apocope of the Imperatiue mood, as *castigaldo* for *castigadlo*, *vamonos* for *vamos nos*, *apareaos* for *apartados*. As also of the Antistoechon of the Infinitiue mood, as *dozille* for *dezirle*: wee haue before spoken in the third Chapter, whither wee remit the Reader to a auoyde tediousnesse, though it were not vnsit to bee introduced in this place.

Note here *Miranda's* generall rule, that those verbs which change the formatiue letter of their Theame, they doe it onely in the three persons singular, and the third plurall of the Present tense of the Indicatiue, Imperatiue and Optatiue: for in all other persons and tenses they resume the primitiue Character of their verbes, as *derrocar* to throw downe, Indicat. præsens, *yo derrueco*, *tu derruecas*, *aquel derrueca*, *nos derrucamus*, *vos derrucays*, *aquellos derruecan*. Imperat. *derrueca tu*, *derrueque a quel*, *derroquemos nos*, *derrocad vosotros*, *derruequen a quellos*. Optat. præs. *Oxalaque*, *yo derrueque*, *derueques*, *derrueque*, *derroquemos*, *derroquen*, *derruequen*. And this doth hold in all verbs, as of *poder*, *yo puedo*, *puedes*, *puede*, *podemos*, *podeys*, *pueden*, &c.

The word *Oxala* God grante, which serueth to forme

the Optatiue mood is a Moorish word, saith *Mirandafol.* 137, answering to the Italian *Magari*, or *Dio volesse*. To which mood also serue these Aduerbs of wishing, *Plega a Dios*, *Plugiesse a Dios*, I would to God.

The Subiunctiue is formed by putting these words to the Tenses of the Optatiue, *an que* albeit, *dado que*, or *presto que* seeing that, *como quiera que* howsoever that, as *an que yo lastime* although I doe hurt, *dado que lastimara* albeit I should hurt: *Cesar Ondin* fol. 42.

Note that all verbs neuters forme their tenses by putting *me, re, se*, before them, whether they bee verbs of gesture, as of mouing, going, resting, &c. as *yrse* to goe his way, *asentarse* to sit downe, *quedarse* to rest: or verbs signifying passion, as *quexarse* to complaine, *enristecerse* to waxe sorry, *dolarse* to greeue, *arrepentirse* to repent, *morirse* to die, *acordarse* to remember, and they are thus formed, *yo me burla* I iest, *me te burlas*, *aquel se burla*, *nosotros nos burlamos*, *vosotros os burlays*, *aquellos se burlan*. So forme *yo ardo*, or *yo me ardo* I burne, *yo me voy* I goe, *yo me callo* I hold my peace, *yo me arrepiento* I repent me.

### Of Verbs Passives.

#### CHAP. VII.

The auxiliar verb *Ser* is the Formatiue of all verbs Passives, by putting the Participle of any verb to the Persons & Tenses of the verb *Ser*, as *yo soy amado*, and for the femininc, *yo soy amada* I am loued, *tu eres amado* thou art loued, *aquel es amado*, he is loued, *nos somos amados*, and fem. *amadas*, we are loued, &c. So likewise in the Imperfect, *yo era amado* I was loued, &c. plural: *nos eramos amados* we were loued, and fem. *nos eramos amadas*.

How-

Howbeit here is to bee noted that in forming the preterperfect Tenses by the participle *Sido*, the word *Sido* doth never vary his gender nor number for any substantiue that is ioyned with it, as *el hombre ha sido* the man hath beene, *la muger ha sido*, *los hombres*, *glas bembrau*, *han sido*: which is contrary to the Italian: for they say, *Io sono stato*, and for the fem. *Io sono stata*, and for the plurall, *gli huomini sono stati*. The like rule he giueth fol. 214. of the verb *aver*, that the participles ioyned with it to forme the preter tenses, do never vary gender nor number, as *yo he amado*, *la muger ha amado*, *los hombres han amado*.

But if *sido* bee interposed, then the other participle varieh according to the gender and number of the substantiue, as *el hombre ha sido amado*, *la muger ha sido amada*, plural. *los hombres han sido amados*. As likewise in Italian they say, *gli huomini hanno amato*. But if *stato* bee interposed, then both doe vary, as *gli huomini sono stati amati*.

*Se* being put before the third persons both singular and plurall, maketh them Passiues, as *se casamoço*, hee was married when hee was a boy, *las puertas se cierran*: the gates are ready to bee shut, *no se puede hazer* it cannot be done.

### Of Verbs Impersonals.

#### CHAP. IX.

*Cumple*, *me cumple yr*, it is requisite that I *Menester es*, *goc*, menester es que yo vaya it behoueth me to goe.  
*Importa*, *no me importa nada* it concerneth me never a whit.  
*Conniene*, as a misme connienc it is fit for me.

Imper-  
sonals.

E 3.

Parce,

## An Entrance so i.

Parece, as a mi me parece, it seemeth to me.

Pertinéce, as a ti te pertinéce it concerneth thee, or belongeth to thee, the same that a ti te importa.

Agráda, as a mi me plaze, or a mi me agráda, it plaze, pleaseth me.

as Pesa me de tu mal, or a mi me cueze Cheze, de tu mal, it greiueh mee, or I am sorry for thy harine, as the French say Pesa, il me chie, or il me deult, of cozer to greiue.

Acasce, it hapneth or befalleth, a los bombres Acontece, acontece faltar it befaileth men to misfortune, and to erre. Abasta it is sufficient, as no te abasta a ti ? is it not enough for thee ?

Cale, it toucheth, or it is pertinent, as no cale it is superfluous, it is not worth the while. This Impersonall I haue onely found vsed by the Translator of Salust, as fol. 33. Delmiedo no cale hablar, de timore superflacancum est differre, where it signifieth as much as it is needless. Againe, fol. 32, a que fin tiráha ester razonamiento ? Si per hazernos enemigos non calia, whereto tended all this discourse ? if it were to make vs fall out, it was employed in vaine.

These Imper-  
sonals  
follow-  
ing are  
vsed  
without  
circum-  
locution

The word *ay* is vsed impersonally in the third persons singular, with nouns of all genders and numbers, for *there is*, or *there are*, as *ci è* in Italian, or *Il y ha*, in French. for example, *Que ay de nuevo?* What newes? *que ay de comer?* what is there to cate? *no ay mugeres que* *gisen de comer* there are no women to dresse meat, *ay* *muchos hombres* there are many men. *Deste ha de salir,* *el Antichristo*, the very Antichrist is to come of this fellow. So the Spaniards speake prouerbially of a *vi'c*, *lewd* *naughty* *packe*, of whom no good can bee expected,

## Spanish Tongue.

eted. It is thus declined, Præs. *ay*, Imperf. *auia*, Aorist *auo*, &c.

Impersonals are thus coniugated, Præs. *comple* it is requisite, *complis*, Aorist  *cumplio*, Præs. *ba cumplido*, Futur.  *cumplira*.

*Menester es*, Imperf. *era menester*, Aorist *fu menester*, Præs. *ha sido menester*, Fut. *aura menester*.

*Lluere* it rayneth, Imperf. *llovia*, Aorist *llovio*, Præs. *ha llovido*, Fut. *lloverá*.

*Plaze*, Imperf. *plazia*, Aorist *pligo*, Præs. *ba plazido*, Fut. *plazerá*. Optat. *plega*, Imperf. *plugiera*, o *plugieſſe*.

*Nenra* it snoweth, from *nener* to snow, Imperf. *nenáha*, Aorist *nenó*, Præs. *ba nenuido*, Fut. *nenera*.

*Tranena* it thundereth, from *tronar*, Imperf. *tronaua*, &c.

*Relampagüea* it lightning, Imperf. *relampagüeáua*, Aorist *relampagüeo*, from *relampaguear* to flash with lightning.

*Yela* it freezeth, Imperf. *yelana*, Aorist *yelo*, from *yelar* to freeze.

*Graniza* it haileth, Imperf. *granizáua*, &c. from *granizar*.

*Desyela* it thaweth, as before in *yela*.

*Serenra* it waxeth clare, of *seronar*.

*Escaréce* it waxeth dark, Imperf. *escurecia*, Aorist *escurecio*, Fut. *escureccia*.

*Amanéce* it waxeth day. like *Escaréce*.  
*Anochéce* it waxeth night. like *Escaréce*.

*Lindo, bu en tiempo* it waxeth faire weather.  
*Súcio* it is foule weather.

*Ayre* it is windy.

*Lodo* it maketh dirt, or *haze lodoso* it is dirty.

*Frio* it is cold.

*Calma or bonáca* it is calme, they say also,

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These are  
made by  
circumlo-  
cation of

the word  
*Haze*, it  
maketh, as

*và abonarse el tiempo* it is about to breake  
vp, it beginneth to be faire.  
*Niebla* it is misty.  
*Resbaladéro* it is slippery, from *resbalar* to  
slide.

And these are coniugated by varying of *Hazer*, as Pre-  
sent. *haze frio* it is cold, Imperf. *hazia frio*, Aorist *hizo*  
*frio* it was cold, Fut. *hara frio* it will be cold.

The Impersonals passive are formed by putting *se*  
before the third person singular of verbs, as *se dice* it is  
said, Imperf. *se decia*, Aorist *se dixo*, &c. and sometimes  
*se* is put after the verb, as *se lee*, or *lee se* they read. So in  
the Future *se leerá* or *leer se ha*. So *comer se ha*, *bener se ha*,  
which is a more elegant kinde of speaking saith *Miranda*  
fol. 175, than to say *comer a se*, *bener a se*. *Que se haze!* what  
are they doing, *apareja se a comer* they are making dinner  
ready.

### The Anomala and irregular Verbs of each Coniugation.

#### CHAP. X.

##### Of the first Coniugation.

The first generall rule is, that Verba in *car* and *gar* doe  
forme their Aorists by changing *car* into *qué*, and  
*gar* into *gue*, and the reason is, because they cannot other-  
wise expresse and represent the proper sound of their  
Theames, which is necessarily to bee retayned; for if I  
should regularly forme the Aorist of *cargar* by chang-  
ing onely *e* of the present tense *Cargo* into *é*, in the Ae-  
rist *carge*, who seeth not that the primitive sound is  
lost? for it is to be pronounced, as if it were written *cargé*,  
whereas by interposing *u*, and saying *Cargue*, the sound  
is

is retayned. Se *acercar* to come neare, Aorist *yo acerqué*:  
but words in *car* make the Aorist in *ce*, as *tropear* to stum-  
ble, *yo tropecé*, *allegar* to come neare, *yo allegué*, *bolcar* to  
tumbledowne, *yo bolqué*. Secondly, some verbs of this  
coniugation doe change the penultime vowel *e* of the  
Infiniitue into *ie* in the Present tense, which are these  
following, according to *Miranda's* obseruation.

*Afferrar* to cut with a saw. *yo affíerro*, Aorist *yo afferre*.

*Asentar & sentar* to sit or set downe, *yo assiento*, Aorist *yo  
assente*, &c.

*Cegar* to make blinde, *yo ciego*.

*Cerrar* to lock, *yo cierra*.

*Conservar* to keepe, *yo conservo*.

*Denegar* to deny, *yo di niego*.

*Desnegar* to recant, *yo desniego*.

*Desterrar* to banish, *yo desierro*.

*Empear* to pitch, *yo empiego*.

*Encengar* to bedire, *yo encienego*.

*Enterar* to bury, *yo entierro*.

*Entesar* to bend, *yo encieso*.

*Fregar* to rub, *yo friego*.

*Gouernar* to gouerne, *yo gouierno*.

*Mercar* to buy, *yo mierco*, Aorist *yo merque*.

*Negar* to deny, *yo niego*, Aorist *yo negue*.

*Plegar* to fold, *yo pliego*.

*Pensar* to thinke, *yo pienso*, Aorist *yo pense*.

*Regar* to water, *yo riego*.

*Segar* to cut, *yo siego*.

*Temblar* to tremble, *yo tiemblo*.

*Tentar* to assay, *yo tento*.

*Tropear* to stumble, *yo tropieco*.

Thirdly, there bee other verbs that change the penul-  
time *o* of the Infiniitue into *ue* in the Present, which are  
reckoned by the Grammarians to be these following.

*Agorar* to soothsay, *yo aguero*, Aorist *yo agore*.

*Appronar* to approue, *yo appruebo*, Aorist *yo approue*.

*Atronar* to thunder, *yo atrueno*, Aorist *yo airen*.

Bolcar to tumble downe, *yo buelco*.  
 Bolcar to flee, *yo buelo*, Aorist *yo bole*.  
 Colgar to hang, *yo cuelgo*, Aorist *yo colge*.  
 Cocar to gape, or make mouthes, *yo cueco*, Aorist *coque*.  
 Centar to reckon, *yo cuenta*, Aorist *yo conte*.  
 Chocar to but with the hornes, *yo chueco*, Aorist *yo choque*.  
 Conclar to comfort, *yo consuelo*, Aorist *yo console*.  
 Desfogar to coole, *yo desfuego*, Aorist *yo desfogue*.  
 Dessoiar to flay or panch, *yo dessuelo*, Aorist *yo dessole*.  
 Degollar to behead, *yo deguello*, Aorist *yo degolle*.  
 Derrocar to throw downe, *yo derrueco*, Aorist *yo derroque*.  
 Holgar to rejoyce, to be glad, *yo buelgo*, Aorist *yo bulgo*.  
 Hollar to tread or trample vnderfoot, *yo buello*, Aorist *yo bolle*.  
 Jugar to play, *yo juego*, Aorist *yo jugue*.  
 Regoldar to belch, *yo regueldo*, Aorist *yo regolde*.  
 Resollar & resolgar to breathe, *yo resuello el resuelgo*, Aorist *yo resolle & resolgue*.  
 Rogar to beseech, *yo ruego*, Aorist *yo rogue*.  
 Soltar to loose, *yo suelto*, Aorist *yo soleo*. Præt. *yo be suelto*.  
 Sonar to sound, *yo sueno*, Aorist *yo sone*.  
 Soñar to dreame, *yo sueno*, Aorist *yo soñ*.  
 Trocar to exchange, or barter, *yo traeco*, Aorist *yo troque*.

Dat.

Præt. *yo dey, tu das, aquel da, nosotros damos, vosotros das, aquello dan*. Imperf. *yo dana*, &c. Aorist *yo di, tu diste, aquel dio, plur. dimos, distes, dieron*. Perfect. *he dado, has dado, &c.* Fut. *dare, daras, dara, &c.* Imperat. *da tu, de aquel, demos dад den*. Optat. præt. *de des de demos deys dea*. Imperf. *dicra daria dieffe, tu dieras daria, dieffes*. Futur. *diere dieres*.

Egar.

Præt. *Estoy Estas Esta Estamos Estays Estan*. Imperf. *Estaua Estauas, &c.* Aorist *Estuve Estuviste Estuuo Estuvimos Estuvistes Estuvieron*. Perf. *he Estado*. Fut. *Estare Estaras, &c.* Imperat. *sta or esta tu, este aquel estemos estan*. Optat. Præt. *Este Estes Este Estemos Esteys Esten*. Imperf. *Estuviera, Estaria, Estuviesse, Estuvieras, Estarias, Estu*.

*Estuviesse, &c.* Fut. *Estuviere Estuvieres*.

Præt. *Ando andas anda andamos andays andan*, or else *Andar*, *yo voy, tu vas, va vamos, or ymos vays or ys van*. Imperf. *Andava regular, or yuayuas yua yuamos yuades yuau*. Aorist *anduve anduviste anduvuo anduvimos anduvistes anduvieron and andaron* : or else *yo fui and fue fuiste fueste aquel fue fuimos and fuimos fuestes fueron*. Præt. *he andado or soy ydo, tu eres ydo, &c.* Fut. *andare andaras, &c.* or else *yre yras yra, &c.* Imperat. *anda tu, ande aquel, andemos andeys anden*, or else *vaya vayas vaya vamos vays vayan*. Im. *Anduviera andaria anduviesse, &c.* or else *fuera yria fuese, &c.* Fut. *anduviere or else fuere*. *Miranda fol. 212*, will haue fay to bee proper to the verbe *Ser*, and *Fue* to be the Aorist of the verbe *yr*, *Andar* and *yr* agree in signification, but differ in use : *yr* signifieth the action of going, *Andar* the liberty of walking, sayth *Cesar Ondin*.

### The Irregulars of the second Coniugation.

### CHAP. XI.

THE verbs of this Coniugation which end in *cer* make their present in *esco* or *ezco*, and are thus coniugated, *ofrecer*, præt. *yo ofresco ofreces ofrece ofrecemos ofreces ofrecen*, the rest are regular, and of this kinde are these following.

*Aborecer* to abhorre, *yo aboreesco*, Aorist *aboroci*.

*Acaecer* { to happen, { *yo acaesco*, { Aorist { *acaect*,

*Aconcecer* { to happen, { *yo aconesco*, { Aorist { *aconteci*.

*Adolecer* to bee sickle or sorry, *yo adoleesco*, Aorist *adoloci*.

*Agradecer to give thanks, yo Agradesco, Aorist Agra-  
deci.*

*Amortecer } to swoun, } yo Amortesco } Aorist }  
Desfalecer } yo Desfaleco } Aorist }  
yo Desfaleci. }*

*Apetecer to desire, yo apetesco, Aorist yo appeteci.*

*Crecer to grow, yo cresco, Aorist yo creci.*

*Conocer to know, yo conesco, Aorist yo conoci.*

*Encalecer to wax hard or brawny, yo encallesco, Aorist yo  
encaleci.*

*Encarecer to augment or to extoll, yo encaresco, Aorist yo  
encareci.*

*Empeger to hinder, Eso empesco, Aorist yo Empeci.*

*Establecer to establish, yo estableesco, Aorist yo estableci.*

*Fenecer to end or to die, yo fenesco, Aorist yo fenesci.*

*Merecer to deserue, yo meresco, Aorist yo mereci.*

*Nacer to be borne, yo nasco, Aorist yo naci.*

*Pacer to feed, yo presco, Aorist yo paci.*

*Padecer to suffer, yo padesco, Aorist yo padeci.*

*Perecer to perish, yo presco, Aorist yo pereci.*

Those that end in *ger*, in the first person of the present tense, change *ger* into *yo*, as *Ceger* to gather or catch, *yo cojo*, *tu coges*, *el coge*, &c. for there is a symbolisimus or muuall changing of these letters the one for the other, as in writing *majestad* or *majestad*, *mensage* or *mensaje*. Such are these verbs.

*Encoger to withdraw, to shrink, yo encojo, tu encoges, encoge,  
Aorist encogi.*

*Escojer to cull out or choose, yo escojo, Aorist escogi.*

*Acoger to entertain, yo acoja, Aorist yo acogi.*

*Recoger to gather vp, to retire, yo recoja, Aorist yo recogi.*

Some few there be that change the penultime *o* into *ie*, in the present tense, as *Defender* to defend, *yo defiendo* Aorist *yo defendi*.

*Defender to cleave asunder, yo defiendo, Aorist defendi.*

These following change their penultime *o* into *ue*, in the present.

*Bol-*

Changed  
into *j*.

Entoic:

Ontoue.

*Bolner to turne, yo bueluo, Aorist yo bolui, Prae. be buelio.*

*Rebolner to returne, yo rebueluo, Aorist rebolui.*

*Coser to sow with a needle, yo cueo, Aorist yo cosi.*

*Cozer to seethe, also to grieve or paine, yo cueso, Aorist yo  
cozi.*

*Dolor to grieve, yo duelo, Aorist yo dolis.*

*Soler to be wont, yo suelo, Aorist yo soli Perfect. yo he usado,  
or accustomed.*

*Holer to smell, yo huuelo, Aorist yo holi.*

*Moler to grinde or brule, yo muuelo, Aorist yo molti.*

These following are thus formed.

*Caber to be contained, or to containe, is thus coniuga. Caber-  
ted, as *Cesar Oudin* delivereth pag. 80. Prae. yo Quepo or  
*Cabo*, *tu cabes*, *aquel cabe*, *cabemos*, *cabey*, *caben*. Imperf.  
yo *cabia*, &c. Aorist *yo cupe cupisse capo cupimos cupistis cu-  
pieron*. Perf. yo *he cabido*. Fut. yo *cabre cabras cabra*, &c.  
Optat. praes. *Quepa quepas quepa*. Imperf. *cupiera cabria*,  
*cupisse*. Fut. *cupiere*. The signification of this verbe is  
divers according to the words that it is ioyned vnto, as  
*todo el agua no cabe en el jarro*, all the water will not into  
the potts, or bee contained in the potts. Sometime saith  
he, it answereth to the French word *Eschoir* to happen,  
or fall out to ones lot or share, as *Esto me cupo en suerte*,  
this fell to mee by lot: *Esto me cabe por mi parte*, this fal-  
leth to me for my part: *In Torguemedas las din de flores*, I  
haue obserued these phrasles for the vse of this word, *En-  
tre nosotros bien cabe*, fol. 119, it is well accepted and re-  
ceyued amongst vs. Againe, fol. 464, *los Moscobitas les ca-  
be su parte*, the Moscouites haue their part of them.  
Fol. 503, *Este es ongano que no puede caber en gente de ra-  
zon*, this subtillty cannot finde entertainment, or hath no  
place amongst men of reason. *En que juzgo cabe*, into  
whoiudge ment can it sinck.*

*Cae to fall, Praesens yo caygo, tu caes, aquel cae, cae-  
mos,*

mos caeys caen, Aorist cay caiste cayo, Optat. Præs. yo  
cayga, &c.

*Roer to gnaw: Präf. yoroygo roes, &c. Aorist yoroy.*

Poner to put; *yo pongo* *pones* *pone*, *ponemos* *poneys* *ponen*,  
Aorist *yo pusíe* *pusiste* *puso* *pusimos* *pusisteis* *pusieron*, though  
Miranda deeth rather approue of *pusieron* by a, fol. 199.  
Præt. *he puesto*. Fut. *yo pondre* or *porne* *pondres* *vel* *pornas*,  
&c. Imper. *pontu* *ponga* *pongamos* *poned* *pongan*. Optat.  
præf. *yo ponga*. Imperf. *pusiera* *pondria* or *pornia* *pugiesse*. Fut.  
*pusiere*.

Tener to haue or hold, yo tsongo tienes tiene tenemos te-  
nays tienan, Aorist yo tane tuisste tuuo tavimos tuvistes tu-  
vieren. Præt. he tenido. Fut. yo tendre or ternerás, &c.  
Imperat. tensa, tenga aquell, tengamos tened tengan. Optat.  
præl. tenga tengas, &c. Imper. yo tuviera senaria tuiuisse.  
Fut. tuviere.

Poder to be able, præs. yo puedes puedes puedes podemos  
podeys pueden, Aorist puede pudiste pudo podimos podistes  
by o, Miranda fol. 205, pudieron. Præt. he podido. Fut. po-  
dre podrás. Optat. præs. yo pueda. Imperf. pudiera podría pu-  
diéssse. Fut. pudiere:

*Querer* to be willing, p̄f. *yo quiero* *quieres* *quiere* *queremos* *querreys* *quieren*, Aorist *Quise quisiste* *quiso quisimos* *quisistes* *quisieron*. Præt. *be querido*. Fut. *Querre querrás*, &c. Imperat. *Quer tu, querra aquél, queramos quered quieran*: but this Imperative is seldom in use. Optat. *yo quisiera* *quieras* *quierera* *queramos* *querreys* *quieran*, Imperf. *quisiera queria* *quiescisse*. Fut. *quisiere*.

Hazer to make doc, Prael. *Hago haces haza haza*  
*mos hazays hazen*, Aorist *hize hiziste hizo hizimos hizi-*  
*stes hizieron*, Præt. *yo he hecho*, Fut. *hara haran haren-*  
*mos harez haram*, Imperat. *haz tu, haga aquél hagamos*  
*haza bagan*, Opt. præl. *haga hagas, &c.* Imperf. *hiziera*  
*haria haziese*, Fut. *hiziere, plur. hizieremos hizieredes or bi-*  
*zierdes hizieren*.

Saber to know, Praet. yo sé, tu sabes, aquél sabe, sabemos, sabeyssaben. Aorist supo supiste supo supimos supistes supieron, Praet.

Præt. *he sabido*. Fut. *Sabre sabras*, &c. Imperat. *Sabete, sepa*  
*aquej separamos sabed sepan*. Optat. Præl. *Sepa Sepas Se-*  
*pag*, &c. Imperfect. *Supiera Sabria Supiesse*. Fut. *Supie-*  
*ra*, &c.

Traer to carry, to bring to weare apparell. Præs. Traer.  
*yo traygo* *traes* *traer* *trásemos* *tracy* *traen*. Imperf. *traya*, A-  
orist. *yo traxe* or *traxe* *traxiste* *truxo* *truximos* *truxistes*  
*truxeron*. Præt. *he traido*. Fut. *traere* *traeras*, &c. Imper-  
*trar* *ta*, *trayga* *aquel*, *trayamos* *traed* *traygan*. Optat. Præs.  
*yo trayga* *vel* *traya*. Imper. *truxera* *traeria* *traxesse*. Fut.  
*truxere*.

Ver to see, Präf. yo veo vees vee vemos veys veen. Imper. Ver. via vias, &c. Aorist vi or vide visto vio & visto, in Celestina in the beginning of the first Act. Plu. vimos vistes vieron. Präf. he visto. Fut. vere veras, &c. Imperat. vee tu, vee aquel vemos ved vean. Optat. Präf. vea. Imperf. viera veria viesse. Fut. viere.

Valer to bee worth. Präf. yo valgo vales vale, Aorist yo Valer,  
vali valife valio valimos valisces valicron. Fut. valdre val-  
dras, &c. Imperat. vale tu, valga aquel valgamos valed val-  
gan. Optat. Präf. valga valgas. Imper. valigera valdria va-  
liesse, Fut. vallere valieres, &c.

Note that these verbs *Tener*, *Poner*, *Hacer*, *Venir*, *Dezir*, make their Imperatives, *ten*, *pon*, *haz*, *ven*, *dí*.

## *The Anomala of the third Conjugation.*

## CHAP. XII.

**I**N this Conjugation, as in the former those verbs that end in *gir*, make the first persons of their present in *jo*, as *Elegir* to choose, *yo Elegio eligos eligi*, &c. Aorist *yo Eligi eligiste eligio*, Præt. *he eligid*, Fut. *eligere eligeras*, &c.

Finger to faine, *yo finijo* fingers *fingis*, Aorist *finijo* *finigiste* *finijo*, Præt. *he fingido*.

Ungir to anoint, Præl. *ya unja* unges *unge*, Aorist *ungi* *ungiste* *ungio*, Præt. *he ungido*, &c.

Some change the penultime *e* of the Infinitive into *i*, in the Perfect tense, as,

Gemir to grone, *yo gimo* *gimes* *gime* *gemimos* *gemiys* *gimen*, Aorist *gemi* *gemiste* *gemio* &c.

Pedir to aske, *yo pido* *pides* *pide* *pedimos* *pedeys* *piden*, Aorist *yo pedi* *pediste* *pedio*.

Regir to gouerne, *yo rijo* *rige* *rike* *regimos* *regeys* *rigen*, Aorist *yo regi* *registe* *regio*, &c.

Seguir to follow, *yo sigo* *signes* *sigue* *seguimos* *segneys* *siguen*, Aorist *yo segui* *seguiste* *seguiio*, &c.

Servir to serue, Præl. *yo siruo* *sirues* *sirue* *servimos* *serueys* *siruen*, Aorist *yo serui* *seruiste* *seruio*.

Concebir to concieue, *yo concibo* *concibes* *concib*: *concebimos* *concebeyys* *conciben*, Aorist *yo concebi* *concebisti* *concebio*.

Escrevir to write, *yo escriuo*, Aorist *yo escriui*, Præt. *he escrito*.

Others change their penultime *e* into *ie*, as these following.

Auertir to marke, *yo auerto* *auertes* *auerte* *auertimos* *auerteys* *auerteen*, Aorist *yo auerti* *auertiste* *auertio*, &c.

Arrepentir to repent, *yo arrepiento* *arrepientes* *arrepiente* *arrepentimos* *arrepeneys* *arrepienten*, Aor. *arrepenti*, &c.

Cernir to sift meale, *yo cierno* *ciernes* *cierne* *cernimos* *cerneys* *cernen*, Aorist *cerni* *cerniste* *cernio*, &c.

Consentir to consent, *yo consiento* *consientes* *consiente* *consentimos* *consenteys* *consienten*, Aorist *yo consenti*, &c.

Herir to smite, or hurt, or wound, *yo biero* *bieres* *biero* *berimos* *bereyys* *bieren*, Aorist *yo berie* *briste* *herio*, &c.

Diferir to deferre, *yo difiero* *diferes* *difere* *diferimos* *difereyys* *diferen*, Aorist *yo diferi* *difriste* *diferio*.

Mentir to lie, *yo miento* *mientes* *miente* *mentimos* *menteyys* *menten*, Aorist *yo menti* *mentiste* *mentio*, &c.

Some

2  
E into i.

3  
E into ie.

Some change the penultime into *u* in the Present tense, Others as *Dormir* to sleepe, *yo duermo* *duermes* *duerme*, *dormimos* *dormeys* *duermen*, Aorist *dormi* *dormiste* *dormio*.

Morir to die, *yo muero* *mueres* *muere* *morimos* *moreys* *mueren*. Perf. *yo he*, or *soy muerto*, Aorist *yo mors*, *moriste* *murio*, or *murio*.

Cobrir to couer, changeth *o* into *u*, as *yo cubro* *cubres* *cubre* *cubrimos* *cobreys* *cubren*, Aorist *yo cobri* *cobriste* *cobrio*, Per. *yo he cubrierto*.

Salir to leape, maketh *yo salgo*, *tu sales*, *sale salimos* *sales* *salen*, Aorist *sal* *saliste* *salio*.

Oyr maketh *yo oygo*, or *oyo oyges* *oye oymos* *oyr oyem*, Aorist *oyoyste* *oyo oymos* *oystes oyeron*: Fut. *oyre oyras oyra*, &c. Imperat. *oye tu*, *oyga* or *oya* *aquel oyamos* *oyd oyán* or *oygan*. Opt. *oya* or *oyga oygas*, &c. Imperf. *oyer a oyria oyesse*, Fut. *oyere oyeres oyere oyeremos oyeredes* & *oyerdes oyeren*.

Words ending in *zir* assume *g* in the first person of *Zir* into *zgo*, the Present tense, as *Traduzir* to translante, *yo tradusgo* *traduzes* *traduze* *tra traduzimos* *traduzeys* *traduzen*, Aorist *yo traduixe* *traduxiste* *traduxo*, &c. Præt. *yo he traduzido*, Fut. *yo traduzire*. In like manner conjugate *induzir* & *reduzir*, &c.

*Abrir* is irregular in nothing save only in its participle, which is *abierto* instead of *abrido*.

*Venir* to come, Præl. *yo vengo* *vienes* *viene* *venimos* *veneys* *vienan*, Aorist *yo vine* *veniste* *vino*. Præt. *he venido*. Fut. *vendre* or *verne* *vendras*, &c. Imperat. *ven*, as *ven aca* come hither, *venga aquel vengarnos verid vengar*. Optat. Præl. *venga vengas*, &c. Imperf. *viniera vendria* *viniesse*. Fut. *viniere* *vinieres* *viniere* *vinieremos* *vinieredes* & *vinierdes* *vinieren*.

*Dexir* to lay, Præl. *digo* *dizes* *dize* *dizimos* *dizys* *dizen*. Aorist *dixi* *dixiste* *dixo* *diximos* *dixiste* *dixeron*. Præt. *he dicho*. Fut. *dire* *diras*, &c. Imper. *dic*, *diga aquel*, *digan* *dizos* *dixid* *digon*. Optat. Præl. *diga digas*, &c. Imperf. *dixera* *dixiere*.

An Entrance to the  
Of Particles.

Cesar Ouidinfol. Ioo, giueth this rule for the forming of Particles, namely, that in Verbs of the first and third Coniugation they are made by changing *r* of the Infinitive mood into *do*, as of *amar amado*, *oyr oydo*. In the second by changing *er* into *ido*, as *saber sabido*. Only these Particles are irregular.

In the first Coniugation, *Suelto* loosed, for *soltado*, from *soltar* to loose, *vnty*. *Despierto* awaked, from *despertar* to awake, which hath also *despersado*, regular.

In the second, *Buelto* turned, for *balvido*, from *bolver* to turne. *Hecho* made or done, for *hazido* of *hazey* to doe. *Puesto* put or placed, for *ponido*, from *poner* to put. *Visto* seene, for *veydo*, from *ver* to see.

In the third, *Abierto* open, for *abrido*, from *abrir* to open. *Cubierto* couered, for *cobrido*, from *cobrir* to couer. *Dicho* said, for *dizado*, from *dexir* to say. *Escrito* written, for *escrñido*, from *escrevir* to write. *Muerto* dead, for *morido*, from *morir* to die.

Of

Of Particles, the vndeclinable parts of Speech, and first of Aduerbs.

CHAP. XIII.

<i>Oy</i> and <i>oydia</i> to day.	<i>De aqua a un rato</i> shortly, ere long.
<i>Ayer</i> yesterday.	<i>Siempre</i> always.
<i>Antayer</i> the day before yesterday.	<i>Nunca</i> or <i>nunca jamas</i> neuer.
<i>Mañana</i> to morrow.	<i>Aun</i> yet.
<i>Trasmañana</i> after to morrow.	<i>Siempre-jamas</i> euermore.
<i>Para oy</i> against to day.	<i>Dende</i> or <i>desde</i> <i>agora</i> henceforth.
<i>Paramañana</i> , or <i>por mañana</i> against or by to morrow.	<i>De aqui ade-</i> <i>lante</i> .
<i>Agora</i> or <i>aora</i> now.	<i>Desde entonces</i> thenceforth.
<i>Temprano</i> betimes.	<i>Dende niño</i> from his childhood.
<i>Tarde</i> late.	<i>Des ay adelante</i> thenceforward.
<i>Aniaño</i> the last yeare.	<i>Por adelante</i> for the
<i>Ogaño</i> this yeare.	<i>En lo venido</i> time to come.
<i>Entonces</i> and <i>Eftonces</i> then.	<i>Rezien</i> of late.
<i>Entretanto</i> in the mean time.	<i>Luego</i> forthwith.
<i>Mientras que</i> whiles that.	<i>Luego aora</i> iust now, very now.
<i>Hasta que</i> vntill that.	<i>Luego que entramos</i> , as soone as wee ended:
<i>Ratobna</i> a while since.	when it is a Coniunction, it signifieth therefore or then.
<i>Poco ha</i> a little while a-gone.	
<i>A las vezes</i> by fits, sometimes.	
<i>Otro dia</i> the next day after. <i>Lazarillo</i> .	

Aduerbs  
of place.

Ayna soone.	Quando quiera whensoeuer.
Presto quickly.	cuer.
Mas ayna sooner rather.	Cada dia euery day.
De contino forthwith.	Cada hora euery houre.
Encontinete presently.	Cada rato euery momēt.
Ta already.	Desdo quando since whē.
De quando en quando now and then, etc.	De oy en echo dias seuenight hence.
soones, oft, and many a time, Floreſta Eſpañol, fol. 187.	De oy en quinze dias fornight hence.
Antes before, countimes, nay rather, as ains in French.	Desta parte a dos años, or a dos años desta parte two yeeres agone.
A desbora suddenly, vnllookedfor.	A echo dias desta parte seuen night since.
Hasta quando till when.	Aora a dos años, two yeeres hence.
Hasta tanto till then.	

Aqui here.	in Anno. Produze de trecbo on trecbo, entorno del tallo cinco hojas it bringeth forth round about the stalk by certaing distances fiue leaues.
Ay there.	
Alli yonder.	
Per alli there awayes.	
Per alli that way.	
Acullo thither.	
Per aculla thitherto.	
Hacia donde towards what place.	Arriba aboue or upward.
Hasta de how farre.	Pelo arriba against the haire.
Aca hither.	
Per aca this way.	Abaxo below or downward, as aca abaxo here below.
Lexos farre off.	Del pecho per abaxo fro the breast downward.
Enfrente ouer against.	Ayn/beneath, as Dios en ayn/o next vnder God.
De trecbo en trecbo by certaine spaces and distances, as Dott Laguna, lib. 3. cap. 98.	

Delante

Delante before.	ra wheresoeuer.
Atras behinde.	Aquende on this side, as aquende el mar on this side the sea.
Poco falta it wanteth but a little, very neere.	Allende beyond, as allende el rio beyond the riuier.
Dentro or adentro within.	Encima and Sobre vpon Sobra aboue.
De lexos a farre off.	So vnder.
Fuera and afuera without.	Cabe } neere
Do, ado } where.	Do quiera or donde quie-
Donde, adonde } where.	junto } unto.
Of quantity.	
Mucho much.	Sin meduda out of measure.
Poco little.	A montones by heaps.
Casi almost.	Al pie de ciento about an hundred.
Muy poquito very little.	Quanto que somewhat,
Harto } enough.	Estavaya quanto que ale-
Aſſaz } enough.	gre I was now somewhat
Demasiado } too much.	cheered or merry. Lazarillo, fol. 47.
Demasiada } too much.	
Demasiada } too much.	
Of quality.	
Bien or buenamente well.	Lindamente finely.
Mal or malamente ill.	Pulidamente neatly.
Oſadamente boldly.	Locamente foolishly.
Aerovidamente audaciously.	De buena ga- } with a na,
Donosamente pleasantly.	De buena vo- } will,
Dichosamente happily.	luntad. } willingly
Of affirming.	
Si yes, Si Señor yes Sir.	Sin duda out of doubt.
Si por cierto yes, for	Antes nay rather.
Ciertamente } certaine.	Otroſalto in like manner
Si en verdad yes, in	semblably.
Verderamente } truth.	Conniene a ſaber to wit
Aſſi es lo it is.	that is to say.

## An Entrance to the

Of de- nying.	No no or not: No nada nothing at all.	An no, or no aun not yet.
	Tan poco } neither. ni menos,	Iam as, Nunca } neuer, in En Nin qu- } no waies na,manera
Of exhort- ing, en- couraging, or admo- nishing, an-	As no tengo dineros nime- nos a comer I haue nei- ther meat nor mony.	
	Ea, espnes } from the Latine eia, go to. easus, ora sis, Caya vsed by Miranda.	Pues then, pues vamos let vs goe then. Acaba ya dispatch, haue done. Acabemos ya let vs dis- patch.
Of num- bring.	Vna vez once.	vs go two and two in file, or two together, Lazarillo fol. 25.
	Dos vezes twice, &c. Vamos dos a dos two to two, as in playing of a match.	Començo de tomar de dos en dos he began to take two and two at a time
Of shew- ing or de- monstra- ting.	He aqui, } see here, Ves aqui, } see here. Cata aqui,	Cataldo ay, } Lo, there He le alli, } She is.
	Plega a Dios, Oxala, which } I pray is a moorish God. word, from } Ala, whih in the plugieſſe adies, } to God	Turkish and Arabicke, signifieth God, la Rar- faſte, Methode fol. 56: Oſi, } I would ala, } to God
Of wish- ing.	Despues deſto after this.	fresh.
	Allende deſto besides that.	Al cabo at the laſt.
Of order.	Demas deſto further- more.	Al la fin Ala poſtre, } Eat the laſt Finalmente,
	De nuevo againe, a-	

Detras

Of dimi- nishing.	De qui adelate,	Detras behinde.
	Por adelante, } hence En el venidero, } forth. De oy mas,	
Of doubt- ing.	A plazer } by lei- Despacio } Sure.	Quedo } quietly, Poco a poco by little and } without little. saying a Pafso } soft and Pafſito } faire.
		Quedito } word, or Calla Callan } making a noyse.
Of asking.	Quiça peraduenture.	
	Al caso, } Per ventura, } perhaps, it may be so. Puede ſer,	
Of gathe- ring to- gether.	Porque why.	
	Para que to what end?	
Aduerbs of separa- ting.	Como how?	
Aduerbs of separa- ting.	Entrambos } both to- ſtas for the fe- } together. minine, Intra- } Tambien also. mento } Hermanable amonge bro- therly together.	
Aduerbs of separa- ting.	A parte a part.	
	A un ſabio at one end.	
Aduerbs of separa- ting.	A un lado at one ſide.	
	A eſcuras in the darke.	
Aduerbs of separa- ting.	A eſcondidas di me. ya- } notwith- awaſes to me. } standing. Aburto } by Aburtagas, } Itcheth, Aburcadillas, } Itching. Tras is a preposition Tras } (ly).	



*Debalde gratis, for nought, frankly and freely, as ye to  
bize debalde I did it for nothing.*

*Embalde in vaine, as Embalde os trabajays you labour in  
vaine.*

*En lugar instead of.*

*Encueros to goe naked, or andar en puras car-  
nes.*

*Andar } Encuerpo to goe in his hose and doublet without  
gowne or cloake.*

*En piernas to goe bare legged.*

*Llenara alguna a ancas de canallo to ride double, to carry  
one behind him, encroupe as the French men say, yr a ca-  
nallo en corte to ride bare ridged.*

*De bñces or de brñces groueling on the face, as echarse  
de brñces to lie on his belly. So bener de brñces to lie  
down and drinke, or to lap water. The contrary is, De  
Colodrillo, or Papa arriba backward on the nape of the  
necke, or with the throat upward, as caer de colodrillo  
to fall on the backe. Colodrillo is the hinder part of the  
head.*

*De trecho en trecho by certaine spaces and distances, as  
is aboue said in the Aduerbs of Place.*

*De quando en quando now and then, estsoones, oft and  
many a time, from time to time, as before in the Aduerbe  
of time.*

*De veras in good earnest.*

*De burlas in iest, as de burlas ni de veras con tu señor no  
partas peras neither in iest or earnest doe thou share peares  
with thy master.*

The Spanish (as doth the Italian) by a kinde of Gra-  
cisme doth vse the feminine aduerbially, as andar a si sola-  
nas to go alone, *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 60. tiene cama-  
ra a sola he hath a chamber apart by himselfe.

*Quedamos a escurias we remaine in darknesse, *Jardin de  
Flores*, fol. 224.*

*No osaria bolar, a vazias I dare not returne home  
empty.*

*Hablays.*

*Hablays do oydas yo speake by heare-say.*

*Estar en ayunas to be fasting.*

*Comer pan en cruxuras, or as it is in *Alivio de Caminantes*  
fol. 19. Comer su pan a secas to eat dry bread, they say also  
majas y moler a secas to broy or grind without water, that  
is, to eat without drinke.*

*Matar a mordidas to kill with biting.*

*Lo ulcaneo, a hurtadillas he got it by stealth.*

*Convidieron sobre elio a la clara they strove about it o-  
penly, manifestly, the Preface of Lucan in Spanish.*

*Lo hizimos a sendas vezes we did it by turnes.*

*Cadasendos on a peice, cada sendas sus peras every one a  
peare. *Lazarillo* fol. 99.*

Hither also I refer these speeches, *Pares o nones* even or  
od to *Floresta Espanol*. fol. 95.

*Que es cosa y cosa ? a riddle a riddle what is this ?*

### Of Preposisons.

We will ranck the Praepositions according to the Cases  
that they governe. As these (following the Greckes) re-  
quire a Genitive case, which some notwithstanding will  
have to be the Ablatiue, because the same Particle *De* doth  
serue to both Cases.

*Acerca de si negocio about this busynesse.*

*Cerca de mi meere about my person, that is, en mi poder,  
y señorio, in my power.*

*Antes de esto before that.*

*Delante de mi before me.*

*Detrás de mi behind me. But tras serueth to the Accu-  
satiue Case, as tras mi after mee, tras los dias viene el seño  
rit and iudgement commeth after many dayes, tras la  
llave vnder locke and key, tras el fuego before the fire,  
or by the fire. *Atras* is an Aduerb, and signifieth back  
or backward, *Tras* after, is a Preposition seruing to the  
Accusatiue case.*

*Fuera de la ciudad without the city.*

*Enderedor,* about, as *enderedor del muro* round about the  
*Alderedor,* wall, *entorno de mi* round about me.  
*Entorno,* Encima de la casa vpon the top of the house.  
*Del pecho arriba* from the breast upward.  
*Dobaxo de ti* underneath thee.  
*Deutro de mi* within me.  
*Por amar de mi* for my cause, for my sake, because of  
 me.  
*A escondidas de mi* unknowne to me.  
*Enfrente de la casa* ouer against the house.  
*Frontera de la yglefia* ouer against the Church.  
*Decanante le vse* I see him iust ouer against mee. *Cesar*  
*Ouidis Dial. 4.*  
*Derecho del blanco* straight to the marke, or white,  
*A la orilla de la mar* along by the sea shore. *A la orilla del*  
*rio* clofe by the brink or bank of the riuers.  
*Ribera del rio* vpon the riuers side, or the bank, *Laza-*  
*tillo.*  
*A rayz de la pared* along by the wall.  
*Empos de mi* after me, *Empos de somer* after dinner.

Prepositions serving to the Dative Case.

*Junto a mi* hard by me.  
*Hasta ala casa* as farre as home.  
*Entorno a la capa* was a place round  
 about the cloak.

Prepositions serving to the Accusative Case.

*Ante mi* before me.  
*Contra ti* against thee.  
*Sobre mi* vpon or above me.  
*Tras el* after him.  
*Hasta la yglefia* as farre as the Church,  
*Hacia Londres* towards London.

En

*En el Templo* in the Temple.  
*Entre los otros* among the rest.  
*Cabe el fuego* neere the fire. *Siente se oabe mi* sit by  
 me.

*Conel* with him, and it is elegantly vsed with *Para* be-  
 fore it, to signifie towards, as *seamos piadosos para con los po-*  
*bres* let vs be pitifull towards the poore.

*Para conigo* in my behalfe, towards me.  
*Aquende la mar* on this side the sea.

*Allende el rio* beyond the riuer.

*Segun su parecer* according to his opinion.

*Por mi* by me, in person as the efficiente cause, as *Por*  
*mi lo bize* I did it by my selfe, or for my person, as be-  
 ing the finall cause, as *por mi se hizo* quynche there was a  
 quarrell made about me, or for my sake, where *por* doth  
 determine in my person. It signifieth also, through, as *lo*  
*traveso por el cuerpo de parte*, *entra*, hee ran him cleane  
 through the body.

*Para mi* for mee, that is, for my vse and profit, as *el*  
*pronecho sera para ti* the profit shall be for thee, that is, for  
 thy vse.

*Salvo,* Except, or cut-set, as *Salvo el guante*, ex-  
*Excepto,* Except my glove, that is, except my ho-  
*Sacando fuera,* Snour, the speech of women.

Sometimes they are put absolutely without their casu-  
 all words, and then they become Aduerbs, as *todo al re-*  
*dedor*, all round about. *Está arriba* hee is aboue. *Es*  
*ydo futra* hee is gone forth. *Segun dice Aristoteles*, accor-  
 ding as Aristotle saith. *De par medio* iust in the middest,  
 or in the mid way betweene. Sometimes they are con-  
 strued with an Infinitive moode, as *Sin leer* without  
 reading. *Hasta llegar* till you come. *Para ver* for to  
 see. *Mi vestido aun está por hacer* my garment is yet  
 to make. *Mi marido aun está por nacer* my husband is yet  
 vnborne.

An Entrance to the  
Of Coniunctions.

*y ore and.*  
Copulatives, *Aun;* *Y also, yo te dare esto, y aun mas*  
*Assi,* *I will give thee this, and more*  
*Tambien,* *too.*

Disjunctives, *ni neither, o or else, si quier whether it were,* *Salust, Spanish, fol. 20.*

Diminutives, *Si quiera* *at the least, dad me si quiera, un poco*  
tives, as *Alomenos* *giue mee a little at the least wise,*  
*pues avemos gastado la harina, demos a Dios si quiera los salmados* seeing we haue spent the meale, let vs giue at leastwise  
the bran to God.

Adversatives, as *anunque albeit con todo esto for all that,*  
*toda via notwithstanding.*

Expletives, as *sobre que albeit, as sobre que no tiene que co-*  
*mer quiere tener grauedad albeit he haue not what to eat, yet*  
*he will maintain a state, sobre dezir Platon albeit Plato say*  
*it, sobre haber comido mil vezes juntas dice que no me conoee*  
*though we haue eaten often toogther, yet he saith he doth*  
*not know me.*

*Si que* is another, which always commeth with a negation, and signifieth it is well knowne, or I would haue you know, as *si que no me tengo de mantener del ayre, know*  
that I liue not by the ayre, *si que no soy yo algun ganapan*  
*para dezir me estas palabras know that I am no packporter*  
that thou shouldest vse these words to me.

Conditionals, as *con tal so that, with that condition,*  
*assique so that, dado que, or presto que put case that.*

Perfectives, as *Para que* *to the end that.*

*Por esto* *therefore.*  
Illatives, *Por tanto,* *therefore.*

*Por rende*

*Ca from & for.*

Casuals, *Porque for because,* *Por lo qual for which*  
*Que for,* *cause, pnes que seeing*  
*that, ya que seeing that.*

Of

Of exception, *sino but that, mas but, empero but.*

Interjections.

Of praysing and encouraging, as *O Buen O Good, Hal-*  
*lagala bee of good cheere or courage, from Halagalar to*  
*cherish or hearten.*

*Ay de mi alas for me, ay ay alas alas.*

*Guay domi woe is me.*

Of greuing *Armagode mi sorry man that I am.*

& lamenting *O desdichado de mi O unfortunate man*  
that I am.

*Chytado de mi wretched man that I am.*

Of won- *Vala me Dios, God helpe mee, Iesus blesse*  
dring, *Iesu* *mee.*

*Hax* is vsed when a man feeleth any smarting paine, as  
*hax que me quema ash, or out vpon it, it scaldeth me,*

*Hox* is their voyce when they driue dogs or poultry out  
of dores: *Ox a fuera osh, shoo away out of dores.*

Of silence, *chis* in Latine *st.*

Of calling, *Ce,* as *Co Cocinero ho Cooke.* Note that  
*Ce ce* is to call softly without making noylse, *Parfaite Meshode, fol. 94.*

Of sudden feare, as *ta ta que es esto & hold, how now,*  
what is the matter there? answering to the Latine *at ac.*

Of Syntax.

CHAP. XIII.

I finde the Syntax almost neglected of the Grammari-  
ans, only *Miranda* fol. 223, hath scatteringly deliuered  
a few rules.

The Rules of the Articles haue beeue giuen before in the chapter of the Noun. Touching Nounes, *Miranda* noteth fol. 55, that this Adiectiue *grande* great, being put before a word that beginneth with a consonant, loseth his last syllable, as *gran mujer* a great woman, *gran tiempo* a great while. To which out of *Cesar Ouidi* fol. 13, and *Miranda* fol. 61, I adde *Bueno* and *Malo*, which before Substantiues, whether they begin with a vowel or consonant, doe alwayes losse their last vowel, as *buen hombre* a good man, *buen caballo* a good horse. So *uno*, as *un hombre* a man, *Miranda* fol. 79, and *cien* for *cientos*, as *cien hombres* an hundred men, fol. 83. But after their Substantiues, or when they come alone without Substantiues, they are spoken at large, as *hombres buenos, tiempo malo* a very ill weather, *varios de ducados* an hundred of ducats, *monton grande* a great heape. *Poco* and *Mucho*, though in themselves they bee Neutens, yet sometimes they vary their Genders according to their Substantiues, as *poco vino* little wine, *muchas aguas* much water. *Miranda* fol. 61. *Tan* and *Tanto* thus differ, that *Tan* is vsed with Nounes Adiectiues and Aduerbs, as *Tan Lindo, Tan fabiamente*. *Tanto* with Nounes Substantiues, as *es tanta la Comida* there is so much water.

When they speake of a thing by way of comparison, they sometime giue an Adiectiue numerall to words that doe not admit variation of Number, as *es una nieve* shee is a snow, for shee is as white as snow, *es una pez* shee is as black as pitch, *es como una cera* it is as yellow as wax, *es como un mel y manzana* y pan pintado it is as sweet as butter and hony, and sugar cakes, or sugared bread.

When they speake of any thing with Detestation, they vsue the word *negro* blacke or foul, as *que negro plazer fue este?* what filthy sport was it? *mi negra trepa* my foule

dis-

disgrace, *ala negra duraca* the vile hard bed, *loren*, fol. 72. *Miranda* fol. 338.

For to say *such a one*, which the French term *un quidā*, the Spaniards say, *Fulano* such a one, or *un cierto*. So likewise they say *Fulano* this man, *Siclano* that man.

Adiectiues doe for the most part follow their Substantiues, as *camino lodo* a dirty way, except those before mentioned, *grande, bueno, malo, uno, ciento* which are commonly put before the Substantiue, as *grande golpe* a great blow, &c. In this speech *Esta bueno he*, or, it is well, or in good plight, *Bueno* standeth for *Bien*.

Adiectiues agree in Gender with the Substantiues, as *Donzella hermosa* a faire Gentlewoman, *hidalgo rico* a rich Gentleman. Howbeit some Nounes fœminines haue an Article masculine ioyned with them, as *el agua* the water, *el alma* the soule, as is before said in the Article fol. 16.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender is put for a substantiue, as *el gordo* for *la gordura*, the fat of any thing, *ibid.*

These and the like manner of speaking are peculiar to the language, *El triste de mi padastro* the sorrowfull man my Father in law, *Lazarillo* fol. 11. *El bueno de mi amo* the good man my master, *idem* fol. 75.

Nounes signifying part of any thing, or of time, or the cause or manner of doing, are commonly put in the genitive case.

*Part*, as *clavo del* he tooke hold on him, *Math. 14.31.* *Que dare de esto* what shall I giue for some of that? *da me de esto vino* giue mee some of that wine, *da me de cerveza* giue me some beere; they say also *da me de beor*, or *abeñer*, giue me somewhat to drinke, *daldes de comer* giue yee them to eat, *Math. 14. 16.* *Ques del* what is become of him? *So no es aun de dia* it is not yet day?

*Cause*, as *Dieron bozes de miedo* they cried out for feare, *ver. 26.* And hither I referre thesel and the like speeches. *De casto se murio* hee died by liuing too chaste, *de lleno se derrama* it is so full that it spilletteth, or it sheddeth for

for very fulnesse. Terrible de grande it is a terrible great one, or terrible for being great. *De pobre no puedo dar algo.*

Manner of doing, as *de rodillas* on his knces. Sometimes with a Dative, as *Retable al olio* a picture in colours layd with oyle. And hither I referre that speech in *Lazarillo* fol. 48. *Dunos traydores ratones* O you trayterous mice, or that are of the company of traytors. *Dunos ladrones* you thceues you: for the word is compounded of *de* and *unos*, as from the Spanish, *Cada uno* the Italians haue made their *cadauno* for *ciascheduno*, a word which I finde in *Miranda* fol. 350. line ult.

When two substantives come together, the latter shall be the genitivue case, as *el cabo* or *puño* *de mi cuchillo* the hase or handle of my knife, *el manto escuro del ayre* the darke or dusky cloake of the ayre, that is, a cloudy helmy wea-ther. Howbeit these doe somewhat vary, *hombre de a pie* a footman, *hombre de a caballo* an horseman, *hombre de muy poco* a man of small worth, *Cyprian de valera tra-rrada*, *Del Papa* fol. 46.

*Des* in composition is a priuatiue particle, as *dicha* lucke, *happe*, *desdicha* ill lucke, hard happe. *Hecho* done, *deshecho* vndone. So *desarreglado* shamelesse, *desatado* brainsicke. The Spanish vseth certaine Ablatiue cases absolute, as *mediante la divina gracia* by the grace of God, *sabido por ellos vivieron* this being knowne to them they came.

### Syntax of Pronounes.

These Pronounes *me, te, se, nos, os, los*, are common-  
ly put before the verbe, but Nounes are put after the  
verbe, as *yo te dare* *dinero* I will give the mony, *me pidio*  
*perdon* he asked me pardon, *yo os metere en la carcel* I will  
put you in prison. All verbs neuters doe forme their ten-  
snes by those Pronounes, as hath before beene shewed in  
the Chapter of the Verbe, fol. 28. as *yo me voy*, *te vas*;

*aque*

*aque* *se va*, &c. Sometimes they are put after the verbs, namely, when the Nominatiue case is not expressed, as *va se he goeth* his way, *voy me I go*. But when the Nomi-  
natiue case is expressed, they goe before the verbe, as *yo  
me voy*, *el se va*. So *hacer me heys*, or else *vos me hazey*,  
*deseche* he, or *yo te dire*. To some they do by an elegant kind  
of speaking put two pronounes, whereof onc *d'auanzo*,  
(as *Miranda* speaketh) is superflucus by a Pleonasmus, as  
*barto me pena a mi* it is greife enough to me, *oydme vos a  
mi*, heare you me, *a mi me place*, it pleasest me, *a mi me pa-  
rece* it seemeth to me, *me thinketh*, *parece os a vos* it see-  
meth to you: So *parece le a el*, *a ellos les parece*, *a mi me  
vedo su casa* hee forbad mee his house. *Ansi Dios a mi me  
aynde* so God helpe me. *Asi se te escondio* it was hid from  
you. Where *le* and *les* are elegantly put for *lo* and *los*,  
though *le* and *les* so vted doe most vsually follow the  
verbs, as *quiero meterle en liberdad* I will set him at liberty,  
*quiero pagarles a los unos*, *y los otros* I will pay them both the  
one and the other.

*Nos* in the Nominatiue case plurall is onely vsed of  
Princes and Viceroyes out of state and greatnessse, as *Nos  
Don Philippe por la gracia de Dios, &c.* *Nos Don ynigo de Ri-  
bera virey de Napoles.* But *vos andos* are vsed for manners  
sake, speaking to any, instead of *en*, as *yo os he escrito como  
vos me mandastes* I haue written to you as you bad mee: see  
before fol. 17.

*Que* is a Relatiue seruing to all genders and numbers  
instead of *el qual* and *la qual*, *los quales*, and *las quales*, as  
*el hombre que* the man which. So *los hombres que*, *la mu-  
ger que*, *las mugeres que*. *Al que dan algo no deuse escojer*, he  
to whom any thing is giuen ought not to choose, as  
is aboue said in the Pronoune, fol. 23. Sometimes the  
Antecedent is not expressed but included in the Relatiue  
as *Hagalo a quien cosa* let him doe it whom it concer-  
neth. *Vencer a de quien es esta pleyno* he shall preuaile whose  
processe or lute this is. Sometimes *que* is only a Coniun-  
ction expletive, as *en verdad que sino te conociera*, que dax-

era que estavas loco in truth if I did not know thee, I would say thou wert a foole, where que in the two first places is an expletive put for elegancy, the third que only is significant.

## Syntax of Verbs.

Verbs Transitiues haue an accusatiue case after them, as *alabar la virtud*, or *a la virtud* to praiie virtue, *aprouesçar los hombres*, or *a los hombres* to profit men, *temer los*, or *a los enemigos* to feare the enemies. *Miranda* notwithstanding will haue *a la virtud*, *a los hombres* to bee the Datiue case, which all other Grammarians make to bee the Accusatiue case.

The persons of the Preterperfect tenses which are formed by the auxiliar verbe *auer*, their participles doe not vary gender or number according to the precedent Nominatiue case, as *yo he almorzado* I haue broken my fast, *las mugeres han cenado* the women haue supped. But those persons and tenses of Verbs Passiues which are formed by the other auxiliar verbe *ser*, change both gender and number according to the Nominatiue cases that goe before the verbe, as *yo soy amado*, *la muger es amada*, *nos hombres somos amados*, *las mugeres son amadas*, as is aboue mentioned in the Chapter of Verbs passiues, fol. 28. And as it hath benne sayd that the verbe *Tener* is put for *Auer*, and *Estar* for *Ser*. So in some manner of speaking, one auxiliar verbe doth carry the signification of the other, as *mujeres y niños han de ser rogados* women and children are or ought to be entreated. *Ioan Baptista ha resuscitado de los muertos* John Baptist is risen againe from the dead, Math. 14.2. Where *han* seemeth to bee put for *son*, and *ha* for *es*. So contrariwise in the preterperfect tense of some verbs, *yo soy* is put for *yo he*, as *yo me soy vendido*, I haue come, *yo me soy burlado* I haue iested. &c.

When they will expresse a thing to be suddenly done, they put the Aoritt with the Gerund, as *Subito en saliendo*

as

as loone as they came forth, *en acabando que acabo de conser* as loone as euer he had dined, *en viniendo que vino luego se echo en cama*, as loone as hee came hee went to bed. So *Estar* seemeth to bee superfluously vsed in these and the like speeches, *esta durmiendo* for *duerme*, he is still asleepe, *que estas haciendo* for *que hazes*, what art thou doing? *estas comiendo y hablando* they are yet eating and drinking.

Likewise the Verbe *Andar* in this and the like speeches, *andaos holgando* goe take your ease and pleasure, is not altogether superfluous, but importeth a continuation of the action. Howbeit there is a mere Hebrew Pleonasme and redundancy of words, in saying *yo lo anduve con estos pies* I went it on these feet, *yo lo vi con estos ojos* I saw it with those eyes.

The Future of the Indicatiue, as also the third Imperfect of the Optatiue mood, doe admit a disioyning of the word by an Epenthesis or interposition of the syllable *lo* or *le* or *os*, as for example, in the

Future, for	<i>Lastimare,</i> <i>Lastimaro</i> to he, <i>So dar os</i> he, <i>Lastimaras,</i> <i>Lastimaro</i> to as, <i>for os</i> dare, I <i>Lastimara,</i> <i>Lastimaro</i> to a, <i>will giue you</i> , <i>Lastimaremos</i> <i>Lastimaro</i> to hemos, &c. So in the Optatiue, for <i>Lastimaria</i> , <i>Lastimaro</i> le ja. <i>Lastimarias</i> <i>Lastimaro</i> le ias. So <i>Creyeria creer le ia</i> , <i>Dexia decir le ia</i> , <i>Cesar Ondir</i> fol. 97.
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The Imperatiue is vsed in commanding, but in forbidding they vsle the present tense of the Optatiue mood with a negation, *no lo oygas* doe not heare it, *no le escuchemos* let vs not listen to him. So Math. 14.27. *no ayays miedo* be not afraid.

Some Imperatiuies are vsed proverbiailly to expresse passion, saith *Miranda* fol. 227. as *Mira que nora mala* see with a micheife, *echas por copas* speake your pleasure, talke on idly or madly as a man would play cups trumps: for it is a peech taken from the cards, which are marked with cups. Especially in the second persons plurall, *andad para ruyn vellaco*, goe thy way for a naughtie villaine, *andad*.

andad para poto, para moro, goe filthy fellow, goe neger: Hazos mucho del compadre y no es tendra en nada make your selfe familiar, and then they will set little by you. Andaos a dezir donayres que desso comoreys goe play theester, and so you shall get a dinner, andaos burlando mock on.

The Present tense of the Optative moode with these words *como* when, *luego* as soone as, is put for the Future tense of the Indicatiue moode, as *Como yo lo tenga, yo se lo embiere* when I shall haue received it, I will send it you. *Dijo me que luego que el lo aya acabado de leer lo boluera a su lugar* he told me that as soone as he shall haue read it, hee will returne it to his place. *Luego que entremos le trataremos como ha merecido* as soone as we shall get in, wee will vse him as he hath deserued.

The first preterimperfect tense is sometimes without its Aduerb of wishing, as Job 4. *aquel dia fuera tinieblas, y Dios no curara del, &c.* I would to God that day had beene darknesse, and that God had not cared for it, or let that day be darknesse, where *os* is vnderstood, which is expressed ver. 7. *os fuera aquella noche solitaria* would God that night had beeene desolate. Being put without any ligne, it serueth to the Potentiall mood, as *aora yaziera y reposara* now shoulde I lie and be at rest, ver. 13. Sometimes it hath the signification of the Plusquamperfect, as *Boscan; oxala no comeng ran o no duraran tanto* I wish they had never begun, or that they had not lasted so long.

The second Imperfet signifieth I might, would, shoulde or could, and so likewise the third, as *Para que me previnieren las teras que yo manasse?* why did the brealls preuent me that I shoulde suck? Job ibid. ver. 12. *O quan de pena ternia yo estro?* O how faine would I haue it! *Pregunto me si ternia lugar mañana de vello* he entreated me if I shoulde haue any leisure, to come see him too morrow.

The Future of the subiunctiue is most vsually put with a Coniunction, as *Si vinieren mis cartas a sus manos entre galda a mi crindo* If my letters come to your hands, deliuer

liuer them to my man, *Si supiera que vieredes* if I might know that you will come. Sometimes also without a Coniunction, as *lo que dixerelohara* hee will doe whatsoeuer he shall say vnto you.

When two verbs come together, the latter shall bee the Infinitiue moode, which Infinitiue is many times to bee rendred passiuely, as *manda traer leña* hee biddeth to bring wood, or wood to be brought, *yo os lo hare llenar* I will cause it be carried for you.

The Infinitiue with an Article becommeth a Noun Substantiue, as *el dormire mucho*, *es para bajar poco* much sleepe shortneth our life. *El comer y beber* meate and drinke.

The Future of the Infinitiue expresseth that which wee say in English to bee ready or aboue to doe such, or such a thing, as *Esto y por yr* I am ready to goe, *Esta por meterse* Frayle he is about to turne Fryer, *Esta por polarse las barbas, y quebrarse la cabeza* hee is ready to peele away his beard, and to breake his head, *Non estoy por comer* I haue not yet dined, or I am yet to dine, *Quanto azeys de auer* how much are you to haue, or what must you haue.

### Syntax of Particles.

To the Particles, as Aduerbs, Coniunctions, and Prepositions, we need not prescribe any other thing than what hath already beene formerly deliuered in their severall places. Only this I haue obserued that in ioyning two Aduerbs together, they curtail the first, as *escriue delicada y sabidamente* he writeth delicately, and with deepe reach and search, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 184. So *Sentencias Sabias y graciosamente dichas*, for *sabidamente*.

Aduerbs of the Comparatiue degree governe a Genitiue case, as *ay mas de dos meses* ay it is aboue two months since.

The Participle *que* in Interrogations is a mere explosive, as *el dia de Cummaner* fol. 3. *pregunto a sus criados que donde el andaba*? *y que cosa* *estava alli*? he asked his servants where he was? and wherefore he stood there? *A* *g. 111* fol. 1. *Le dije que quel era la causa* he asked what was the cause? *Hazzen experientem de que tales han de ser sus hijos* they make triall what one their children will be. *Eramos que tenias de cumplir* we were so many in company. These idicates all are somewhat strange. *Que tanto el dia mes*? what day of the month is this? *Binca quarenta y tantos* años he lived 40 yeeres and upward. *Larden de Flores*, fol. 82. *bigas la simiente y de fuer deseca la muelen*, *Ibid.* they wet their graine and after it is dry they grinde it. *Los arboles nacen de syo* the trees grow of their owne accord.

It is a saying among the Learned, He teacheth ill, that teacheth all, which made mee carefull to cut off Insperencies, and to assemble onely those parts which were necessary to integrate the whole: And yet beyond expectation I see the booke grown in bulk, and swoln into a volume.

I haue added this Grammar to her other Sisters which heretofore I set forth for the French and Italian tongues, being willing to prick a Card, as it were, for my selfe and others that shall aduenture upon this language, cheifly for such whose company and conuersation I am likely to haue into Spaine, to whose loue I recommend my selfe, and our journey to the grace and guidance of God.

FINIS.

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